CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MKERS WARDED

57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,974—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th Feb.
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
P.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
P.L. THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
P.L. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
P. L. ROME	5545	1210	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

8th February	8th March	19th April
22nd "	22nd "	3rd May
	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,191	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon an Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class,
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE (extra)	G Covacich	2,863		15th Feb. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallesching	2,833	300	22nd " "
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 151

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

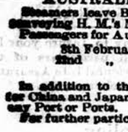
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 5, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :

9th Feb., 9th March., 6th April 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan., 16, 1893

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,335	W.C. Haynes, R.N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

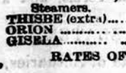
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings : Bombay, January 23, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Militar Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 11th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 12th February, at 11 a.m. or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA" 1,984 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.....,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security. DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	10th Feb. for Liverpool.
LYCIA	3139	McNay	21st Feb.

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 7, 1893. Agents.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000

CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000

ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES :

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTEREST-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

STRAW HATS.

ROUGH CHIP. } BEST FINISH.
"THE SHAPE OF TO-DAY." } RS. 3-8.

HAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS BY SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL.

TREACHER & CO.

ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR

THESE HIGH-CLASS PAPERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

They are noted for their Toughness and Strength, and are eminently adapted for the use of Architects and Engineers.

MOUNTED DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS.

Sectional Drawing and Tracing Papers with rulings mathematically correct.

Paper and Chemicals for use in the Ferro-prussiate Heliographic copying process for Plans, Maps, &c.

Colours, Brushes, and all Materials for the use of Architects, Engineers, Artists, &c.

Full Particulars and Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality ; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above-mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to anyone who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES IS PURE AND UNRIVALLED.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

SELECTED SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES— FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Rs. a.
GIBRALTAR .....Per Doz.	18 0
PALE DINNER..... ,,	22 8
DRY FINO ..... ,,	24 0
VINO DE PASTO..... ,,	26 0
MANZANILLA ..... ,,	30 0
AMOROSO ..... ,,	30 0
AMONTILLADO ..... ,,	36 0
MARSALA ..... ,,	17 8
MADEIRA ..... ,,	32 0

PORTS—	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SPANISH, an agreeable Wine, Per Doz.	18 0	10 0
DESSERT, full fruity flavour ... ,,	26 0	14 0
SUPERIOR OLD (Invalid). A very fine Vintage Wine, rich, soft, and delicate, specially selected for invalids ..... ,,	34 0	18 0
TENT for Sacramental use, an unfermented Wine..... ,,	30 0	...
SAINT RAPHAEL Wine, invaluable as a Tonic ..... ,,	23 0	...

N.B.—Owing to fall in Exchange, the above Prices will be charged 10 Per Cent. extra.

BOMBAY :— Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge, } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { POONA :— Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.

EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 10 .

RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.

FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.

BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER. KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., And DHUNJEERSHOY COWASJEE COOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS FOR THE SEASON.

A Large Selection just to hand.

WHITE and CREAM COTTON BROCADES and MUSLINETTE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

NEW ZEPHYRS.

All the Latest Novelties.

NEW PRINTS.

At wonderfully low prices.

FRENCH PRINTED SATEENS.

Choice Patterns and Fashionable Colors.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.

FLORAL and STRIPED CREPONS.

NEW COTTON CORDUROYS.

NEW PONJEES.

Self-colors and printed designs.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12

FIRST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.
No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
,, 5 Medium	4 0
,, 4 Large	4 12
,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a large proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, Per S. S. "Afghan," one handsome new Canoe-shaped Landau, with Patent Hood and India-rubber Tyre Wheels, light, for one or pair of horses by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new Canoe-shaped Patent Hood Landau, by Watson of Lowestoft, light, for one or pair of Arabs.

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windover, with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

For prices and other particulars apply to

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers at the Bath Premises, on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 8-30 a.m.

OWING TO CONTINUED DEPRESSION in EXCHANGE, we have until further notice RAISED PRICES for all our WINES, &c., by 10 Per Cent. from this month.

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IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of KHETSI JAITHA, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHAPSI PITAMBER, the Petitioning Creditor of the above-named Insolvent, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-second day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Three, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, he has why the order made in this matter on the Twenty-eighth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, (whereby it was ordered under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor Chapsi Pitamber, that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of the said Act; and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvent should within thirty days from the said Twenty-eighth Day of July, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this Eighth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three.

C. W. L. JACKSON,

Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 8th Day of February, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that VITHALDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the Land and Premises, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land and premises, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, chawls, and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Tailor Road, Chikalwady, near the Grant Road Railway Station, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2415 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Old No. 3411, New No. 1839, Old Survey No. 163, New Survey No. 3-7042, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Mansji Ratanjee Mistry on or towards the South by the land of Hajee Abdatar Hajee Comer, on or towards the East by the Slater Road, and on or towards the West by the Pulbon Water Drain, which said land is demised by the said Vithaldas Ramdas to Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, for a term of 99 years, and on which are erected the aforesaid messuages and tenements which are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Ward Nos. 3701 (1) 3701 (2), Street Nos. 7, 7 A.—Dated this 8th Day of February, 1893.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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WI[illegible]er from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOS[illegible]OUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNE[illegible]SEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, on application.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.

THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892, WAS REMARKABLE AN ADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED THE NEW BUSINESS INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS,
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Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

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COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	.....	,,	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	.....	,,	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	.....	,,	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	.....	,,	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	.....	,,	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

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Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	.....£742,553
,,	1880	.....£333,078
,,	1885	.....£966,107
,,	1891	.....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,873,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,038

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	In liqn.
Silver Share					

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200	200	10		270
		50	150	7½		195
Beckley Baths	500	50	50	12		40
Badhani Pile	5,000	100	100	10		94
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	135	18		42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.		100no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75		1,100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270		4,075xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½		1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2		82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.		630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25		865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	160	160	4 pr. ct.		15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.		385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14		140
Gwynne & Co., Ld.	800	100	70			70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		115
Kemp & Co.	16,000	200	175	div 23½		200
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	200	30		190
Mahanagar Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	160	160	Nil.		30
Meroks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10		91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200			50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.		180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.		15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.		70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20		447½
Prince of Wales Fireins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.		2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100			20
Scandy & Co.	1,200	100	100		9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.		20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.		100
Thacker & Co.	1,000	500	all	60		577
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10		70
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25			19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Yearly.			Rs. 1
Akbar	£ 200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	200/1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	855x d
Apollo	750	20/2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	100/1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct.	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	240 w.o.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	135
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
Ismeh	200	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	435
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	520
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Motuseli Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	100
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	442½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	260
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	555
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	125
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	390
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	483
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,375x 500 w.d.
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	237½
Volkart		1,000	100	Rs. 100	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	690
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,080
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	690 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hingughat Mill	700	800	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 35	865 w.d.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		385
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	590 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	740
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	535
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Ghulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,495
Managon	5,000	0	250	6	137½
Merarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,825 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ltd)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishanker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Do.	1,000	1,000	1,000		740
Union Mills, Ld	900	0,000	1,000		61

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-1	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-3	"
Australia do.	"	25-13	
Bombay do.	"	25-12	
English Sovereigns	"	16-8	
Do. Braces	"	16-7	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	105-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	"	200	Nominal.
Florizes do.	"	203	
Five-Francs	"	215	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Byculla Club Ball.
Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmee.
Sacred Concert, Bombay Baptist Church, 8-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Drumfell arrived yesterday from Barry.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Fazilka (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.; Arbib Brothers (s), Diamond Island; and Emir (s), Dunkirk, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Drachenfels entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Nizam entered, and the s. s. Emir left the dock yesterday.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club on Monday, the 13th February, 1893.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January was 3883; daily average 125; total of new admissions, 1,445; number of children vaccinated, 163; new admissions—Parsees, 852; Hindus, 448; and other castes, 148.

CAUSING HURT TO A WOMAN.—Yemnabai, woman, residing at Naqdevi Street, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Tuesday night, suffering from a fracture of the right hand, caused by a man, named Alikhan Abdulkhan, aged nineteen years. In consequence of a dispute regarding some money Alikhan threw her down on the road and ran away. The police are searching for Alikhan, who has not yet been found.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, at about 2-30, whilst Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, residing at Warden Road, was being driven in his carriage along Gowalia Tank Road, the horse bolted near Messrs. Kemp's shop down the hill, towards Warden Road. Mr. Noormahomed jumped off from the carriage, in doing which he injured his hands and right knee. His groom Rama Tanoo, aged twenty-five years, fell off the coach-box, the wheel of the carriage passing over his legs which were broken. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained. The horse ran to Mr. Noormahomed's bungalow, leaving the carriage behind him, near the Mahalaxmee Battery. It was damaged to the extent of Rs. 25. The horse went and stood of his own accord near the gate of his master's bungalow. The injuries received by Mr. Noor Mahomed are slight.

SURRENDER OF A NOTED BARWATIAH.—The *Kathiawar Times* is very glad to hear that the noted Barwatia Mulia Karson surrendered to Mr. E. V. Mackay, the Police Superintendent of Kathiawar, in the limits of Malya, on Sunday afternoon. It appears that Mr. Mackay got news of this man on Friday and proceeded there at once; and Mulia came to hand next day. It could not have been forgotten that Mulya Karson, Wala Namosi, and Purbat Lakha were the three Mianas who originally went out and began the dacoities, which troubled us so much last year. The last two of these were killed in the fight at Karadyar, and Mulia is now to hand. The only members of the gang now uncaptured are the three Gund brothers, Jumma, Khamissa, and Punja, but they have probably fled from Kathiawar, and are not likely to give trouble.

DISREGARDING POLICE ORDERS.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Constable Clarkson charged Dorabji Rustomji, a coachman in the service of Mr. Goverdhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, with causing obstruction and disregarding the order of the police on the 19th ultimo, at Government House, Parel. On the evening in question, a reception was held at Government House, in honour of H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. Several people were invited there, amongst whom was the accused's master. The accused broke the line of carriages and drove up to the north gate of Government House. Mr. Clarkson, who was on duty there, and who regulated the traffic, told the accused to go back into the line, but he would not listen. The accused, in his defence, stated that he took his place in the line of carriages, but as his *ghorawala* said that the carriage was wanted, he drove up to the gate. The police stopped and told him to go back, but he could not as he had a large C spring carriage. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. JUMNABAI.—Their Highnesses Maharani Jumnabaisaheb Gaekwar, C. I., and Revubaisaheb, accompanied by Messrs. B. B. Pitale, Shumsudeen, Bhowurao, Pandit, and four maukarees with one hundred followers, arrived here from Baroda, by yesterday's mail train. After halting for a few hours here, the party proceeded to Poona, by the 2-30 p.m. passenger train, *en route* to Belgaum. From thence, they go by carriage to Savantwaree to meet her Highness Tarabaisaheb, the Ranee there, as she is said to be suffering from throat affection. Although this visit was a private one Dewan Bahadur Luxumanrao Jagunnathjee Vaidya, Messrs. Dhurumsee Morarjee Gocouldas, Munsukram Surajram, Limaye, Tunsookram, Pranjeevandass Parbhudass, and several others welcomed them here. A telegram was, however, received here after the party left that her Highness Tarabai was doing better.

WESLEYAN CONCERT.—The concert organised by the Rev. Mr. Knott took place last Tuesday evening, at the Albert Hall, Byculla. The programme comprised of songs and piano solos. In the first part Mr. D'Souza's paraphrase of "Old Black Joe" was interesting, and Mr. Tholenberg quite pleased his audience with his song "The Diver." The songs "Up to Date," by Mr. H. Taylor; "By the Fountain," by Miss Waller; and "Dear Heart," by Mr. Morley, were all well rendered, Miss Waller singing in her usual becoming style. The piano and concertino solo, rendered by Messrs. Carroll and Pillow, was much appreciated, while Mrs. Flynn quite delighted the audience by her song "My Treasures," and was quite deservedly applauded. It is a pity that Mrs. Flynn's name does not figure in the many concerts that are organised in this city, for she has a rich, melodious, and effective voice. Mr. Morley's "Anchored," Mr. H. Coates "Vesper Voices," and the Violin Solo "Romance," by Mr. Graffe, were all well rendered. Miss Walter acquitted herself in her second song very well, and Mr. Thelenberg did likewise. The last song of the evening by Mrs. Flynn was encored and loudly applauded, but owing to the lateness of the hour she was unable to respond.

LOVING NEIGHBOURS.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sergeant J. Henderson, of the Royal Engineers, lodged a cross-complaint against Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Banaji, charging him with committing an assault on the 4th instant, and was granted a summons against him. Mr. Banaji had also obtained a summons against Sergeant and Mrs. Henderson on the 4th inst., on a charge of assault and using abusive language. Mr. Banaji, in his information, stated that on the morning of the 4th instant, at 8-30, Sergeant J. Henderson, overseer in H. M.'s Dockyard, assaulted him with a stick, causing a serious wound on the palm of his hand. The Sergeant also abused him in most objectionable language; and Mrs. Henderson joined her husband in abusing him. He, therefore, charged Sergeant and Mrs. Henderson with assault and using abusive language. In the information filed by Sergeant Henderson against Mr. Banaji, it was stated that the latter sublet to him quarters on the Colaba Causeway on false representations. He discovered the fraud when Mr. Banaji wrote a letter to him, in which he was asked to quit as soon as possible. When he was vacating on the 4th instant, Mr. Banaji prevented him, and struck him with a stick. He bore marks of the assault. The case will be heard on the 22nd instant.

CHOLERA, which still exists in Hamburg, has broken out in Prussian Saxony.

THE boiler explosion at the soorky mill at Jorasanko and loss of life is out of the ordinary, writes a Calcutta correspondent, and the only wonder is that such accidents are not of more frequent occurrence in this country. The subject has kindled no small interest among both landsmen and marines who have to do with steam and machinery. The evidence before the Coroner appears to leave little doubt that the man in charge was absolutely ignorant of the object and uses of the safety-valve, or he would never have had it so fixed down as to be valueless. The law prevents a boiler from being used except it is periodically examined and passed, yet there is nothing to bar the most inexperienced strippling from being placed in charge of it; the accident certainly points to the need of reform in making it compulsory for every *tindal* to be examined and certificated. Similarly in electric lighting, now on the increase, the utmost ignorance is at times shown by men left in charge; only a couple of days ago, at a working dynamo in Calcutta, there might have been a fatal accident, owing to the man serving the machine placing his hand ignorantly on a vital part of the apparatus—luckily he was only thrown to the ground, with a severe shaking and no further damage.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE HAJEE SIDICK HAJEE JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for a month's postponement of the examination of the insolvent and witnesses, which was fixed for yesterday. An affidavit made by Mr. Jamshedjee Furdoonjee, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., stated that the deed of indenture of the mortgage of his property executed by the insolvent was fictitious. The firm had applied for an examination of the insolvent's books of account for the Samvat year 1943, which was not allowed them.

His lordship said he had no power under the Act to give the inspection applied for.

Mr. Macpherson said he could not find any section giving the power expressly.

Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, on behalf of a witness, objected to a postponement on the ground that no notice was given to his client, who was to be examined that day, of the production of books prior to the date of the mortgage. When the examination was fixed, no mention was made of the books except the indenture which was before the Court.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, also objected to a postponement, remarking that all the books relating to the transactions of the insolvent with the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., were lodged with the Official Assignee.

His lordship, after some further discussion, postponed the hearing of the examination till Monday next.

RE PALLONJEE SORABJEE, CONFECTIONER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, appeared to argue against the rule granted on the 11th ult., requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith adjust his books of account and deposit with the Official Assignee all other books now in his possession. The argument of the rule was on the last Court day adjourned till yesterday to enable the opposing creditor to give the name and address of one Framjee with whom it was alleged, the insolvent had deposited certain of his books. The insolvent was further alleged to have caused to be burnt certain books relating to his sugar business. The learned Council submitted that the Court would not dispose of the matter in an interlocutory proceeding when there were serious allegations made against his client, which, he said, he was in a position to prove to be false. Mr. Manker asked that the hearing of the argument of the rule be postponed till the hearing of the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for a creditor, said that the name of the father of Framjee and his address had been supplied to the insolvent, but no affidavit from Framjee was put forward, which they had expected the insolvent to do to clear himself of the allegation regarding the deposit of his books.

Mr. Manker said that Framjee was the friend of the opposing creditor, who had obtained the rule simply to harass the insolvent, who, in his further affidavit, had distinctly stated that he had deposited no books of account with Framjee.

Mr. Lang said two of the insolvent's books relating to his sugar transactions had been discovered for a period when he was carrying on the business in the name of his wife. If the allegations regarding the concealment of books were proved, the insolvent would be liable to be sent to jail for two years under section 50 of the Act.

Mr. Manker said with regard to the books that the mortgagor was bound to make them over to the Official Assignee through the receiver appointed in the suit. The Official Assignee had written to the mortgagor to make the books over to him, but he had not yet done so.

His lordship, after some further discussion, adjourned the argument of the rule till the hearing of the matter.

RE KHETSEY JEITHA.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the revocation of the order of adjudication on the ground that most of the creditors had signed the deed of composition.

His lordship, finding that all the creditors had not been served with notices, granted a rule *nisi* calling upon them to show cause why the order of adjudication, made seven months ago, should not be revoked. The rule was made returnable in a month.

RE GOVINDJI VALLABHDAS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order for three months, on the ground that some of the insolvent's books of account, now lying in the office of Messrs. Tyebji and Dyabhoy, had to be examined. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an adjournment of the hearing for two months on the ground that all the creditors had not been served with notices, there being some up-country creditors. The hearing of the matter was adjourned for two months.

A LAW-BROKER IN TROUBLE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Sittaram Mahadu appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Narayan Ballajee on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 20. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant, in his evidence, stated that he was a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He knew the accused who was a pleader's broker. On the 21st ultimo, accused met him at the Small Causes Court, and asked him what he wanted. The complainant replied that he wanted to institute a suit against his brother-in-law. The accused undertook to get a suit filed against his brother-in-law if the complainant gave him Rs. 20. He gave him the Rs. 20 on the same day, and the accused, in return, promised to take out a summons against the complainant's brother-in-law, and to proceed against him. The accused failed to fulfil his promise. On the 27th ultimo, when the complainant met the accused at the Police Court, the latter denied, in the presence of one Narayan Ramchand, that he had ever received Rs. 20 from the complainant. When he instituted this prosecution for cheating, the accused went over to him, begged of him, in the presence of several witnesses, to compromise the case, promising to repay the sum, Rs. 20, to the complainant by a monthly instalment of Rs. 2 only, but the complainant declined to settle the matter. There were several witnesses present when the accused told the complainant that he would save the complainant's sister, and get her maintenance from her husband, and would take deep interest in the case as if it were his own.

The official petition writer of the court and several other witnesses bore out the statements made by the complainant.

Mr. Velinker, pleader, then went into the witness-box and deposed that he conducted a case for the complainant before Mr. Dastoor a few weeks ago. The accused instructed him in that case on behalf of the complainant, who then went over to the other side and made certain statements against the accused, of having received money from the complainant, and wrongfully appropriating the same to his own use. This was quite incorrect.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the accused could not say anything with regard to the evidence given against him. He did not give any explanation with reference to this charge except the statement made by his pleader. The case was of a serious nature, and offenders of this sort should be severely punished. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine Rs. 50 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE Camp at Mahaluxmi is in full swing, and the Volunteer Artillery men have set to their work in right earnest. The Sergeants of the several sub-divisions are hard at work getting their men ready for the gun-drill and squad competitions, and the results are eagerly looked forward to, as the competitions bid fair to be very keen.

Yesterday morning part of the gun-target practice of the Corps at a moving object was gone through, and Sergeants Marsland and Randle had charge of the guns. Shortly after eight o'clock, the Government launch hove in sight, and when just off the Battery, let out the target—a white sail on a platform. The guns were immediately laid on the object, which was about 1,700 yards off, the range increasing as she steamed past the Battery. The first two shots fell to the left of the target; and two next shots fell closer. But when the launch turned round and came past the range again, Sergeant Marsland, in the last two rounds, made two very good shots, Sergeant Randle's shots going wide. The remaining ten rounds will be fired off on Friday.

A smoking concert was held in the evening after dinner, several of the members contributing comic and sentimental songs, which were heartily chorused by all present.

SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, whose term at Singapore will soon finish, does not, it is currently reported, mean to seek further colonial employment.

MUNK'S GODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"NAUTCH" PARTY AT MAHALUXMI.

MR. VANDRAVANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, one of the oldest members of the Municipal Corporation and a leading native citizen, gave a very enjoyable "nautch" party on Tuesday, at his bungalow, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, in connection with the marriage of his daughter, which takes place this afternoon at the same place. The bride and bridegroom are well matched, being of the respective ages of fourteen and eighteen years, a period which, considering the usages of the community to which the parents belong, does credit to their good sense in not seeking to throw the duties of matrimony prematurely upon their children. The bride, a student of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, has received a fairly good education for a native girl, while the bridegroom is an advanced student of the Fort High School. As a descendant of Mr. Cullianjee Shewjee, one of the oldest Commisariat contractors, who rendered good service to the Government in times of emergency, and as a millowner, Mr. Vandravandas enjoys a large acquaintance among all sections of the community, and had therefore made extensive preparations for the accommodation of the numerous guests who had been invited to the party. The bungalow, which stands on rising ground, a short way above the Mahaluxmi Tank, was brilliantly illuminated, being approached by a passage to the west of the tank, which was fringed by pyramids and rosettes of tumbler-lights and spanned by illuminated ornamental arches. In front of the bungalow was erected a large *shamianah* for the accommodation of the guests, which was richly carpetted throughout, and decorated very prettily with mirrors, draperies, hanging flower-vases filled with flowers and evergreens, and was illuminated with massive crystal chandeliers. The entrance-arches of gas-moons were surmounted with curious devices, which extended to the guests a welcome in illuminated letters. They were received at the entrance by Mr. Vandravandas's sons, Messrs. Ranchordas and Devidas, and his moonim, Mr. Tribhowandas Venidas, and welcomed by Mr. Vandravandas himself within the *shamianah*, where a company of curiously-draped "nautch" girls danced and sang for their amusement till a late hour at night. Among those present were a large number of European ladies as well as Syed Burgas of Zanzibar, Sirdar Venayekrao Dhondraj Angria, Baron Morpurgo, Messrs. A. Leslie, G. W. Roughton, G. Pilcher, J. Leask, W. H. Gribbin, J. Bulkley, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, S. A. Nathan, J. L. Britto, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Alex. Mackenzie, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, W. R. Hamilton, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Poonamull Gooljee, Kursondas Vallubhadas, Ramchandra Hemraj, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Rai Bahadur Luxmon Singh, Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee, Dr. K. R. Vicajee, Dr. Rustom N. Ranina, Dr. P. M. Nicholson, Dr. Shivdas Purmanandas, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, J. D. Ghandy, Mooljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Shaik Adum Escofali, Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Ibrahim Nooroodin, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, A. M. Dharamsey, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Charandas Chuttoorbhoj, Dwarkadas Lullobhoy, Anandjee Naronjee Morarjee, Jugmohundas Varjivandas, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Vithuldas Dhamodhardas, Harkissondas Narotamdas, Narayen V. Mandlik, Mooljeebhoy Jevraj, Kursondas Chubildas, Ramdas Chubildas, D. D. Ghandy, Rustom K. R. Cama, Shivajee Dhurmajee, N. R. Ranina, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Hassumbhoy Visram, Bahimtoola Khairaj, M. E. Morris, Nusserwanjee B. Secretary, Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastoor, Messrs. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Ravjee V. J. Sunkersett, Virchand Dipchand, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gocouldas, Shamrao Pandurang, Eknath Raghunath Khote, H. S. Dikshit, Sunderrao D. Khote, Vithaldas Gopaldas, Vithaldas Pranjivandas, Vanmalidas Jivandas, Kursondas Gopaldas, Shapurjee Sorabjee, Ganpatrao Shricrishnajee, &c. All the guests left with presents of bouquets and garlands of flowers.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION AT THE DOCKYARD.

THE electric-light plant installation of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard was run yesterday evening to try the arc and incandescent lighting, the latter by accumulators, and the experiment was a complete success. The generating plant of the electric light installation consists of two of Messrs. Siemen's dynamos, each of 211 amperes and 125 volts, driven by a Marshall's 32 N. H. P. coupled, compound condensing engine with jet condenser. The steam for the engine is obtained from the boilers used for driving the Dockyard machinery, and is led by a steam pipe underground for about 200 feet under the factory to the new electric engine-house, which is by this means kept much cooler and cleaner than if a boiler were in it. The engine is run during the ordinary Dockyard working hours about three days each week, the electric current produced being stored in secondary batteries, commonly known as accumulators, 64 in number, made by the Electrical Power Storage Company of their L-31 type. These are ranged on stages in the "Accumulator Room," an overhead traveller being fitted to lift the cells on and off as required. The total weight of which is about 8 tons, nearly ¾ of a ton of pure sulphuric acid being used to charge them the first time. Sufficient electricity is stored at each charge to light the whole of the incandescent lamps for nine hours. There are thirty of these of 35 candle power on posts in the Dockyard roads, &c., and nearly one hundred fixed and portable of 16 C. P. in the offices and workshops. Besides this there is the arc light installation, which is worked direct from the dynamos, there not being enough power in the accumulators for this purpose. This will be easily understood when the total output of the accumulators is measured and compared with the smallest arc lamp, which is of 3,000 candle power. There are already eight of these fitted in the workshops, making them nearly as light as day and four of slightly more power on the side of the Dry Docks on posts 40 feet high. There will also be some ranged round the New Wet Basin when it is completed, and a large 7,000 candle power lamp on a 70 feet post at the heads of the Duncan Dock. The costs, including house of the machinery and fittings, amounted from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000. The fittings were done by the Dockyard electrician and engineer, Mr. Gill. The house as well as the plant of the machinery, &c., were erected under the supervision of Mr. G. F. Mackrow, constructor of the Dockyard.

THE MISSION TO THE AMIR.

TUESDAY, writes the *Pioneer* was, we understand, the date fixed beyond which any reply from the Amir accepting the Mission to Jellalabad cannot be entertained. Even if his Highness now announced his intention of going to Jellabad to meet Lord Roberts early in March, there would only just be time in which to complete the arrangements on this side, for the escort has to be concentrated at Peshawar, transport provided, stores collected, and provision made generally for some three thousand troops. The Amir, on his part, has never completed the preparations which seemed to indicate, in the autumn, that he really meant to receive the Mission. A Kabul letter, dated January 22nd, spoke of a large amount of grain having reached the capital from Jellalabad, and, previously, a quantity of gunpowder had been withdrawn from the latter place. Abdur Rahman is perfectly well aware that the Commander-in-Chief will leave India two months hence, and with this knowledge in his possession he must know that further prevarication is useless. He must either accept or reject the Mission now; he cannot repeat his old answer that he would communicate further on the subject. As we said a few days ago, in reviewing the position, the unexpected often happens in Oriental politics; and there is the remote possibility that the Amir at the last moment may suddenly declare that he will be ready at Jellalabad next month to discuss the affairs of his kingdom, and explain his frontier policy, with the representative of the Government of India. But this possibility is very shadowy indeed. Within the current week we shall know whether the efforts of the Government to come to a frank and explicit understanding with his Highness have failed. Until this is made absolutely certain, it would be idle to discuss the consequences that may follow upon Abdur Rahman's obstinate refusal to profit by the opportunity given him of stating his case. It will be sufficient now to say that unless he wilfully forces hostilities upon us, the peace with Afghanistan, which has lasted since the campaigns of 1878—80, will not be disturbed. The larger question of the line of policy to be adopted in view of the Amir's open mistrust, and the difficulties which have arisen therefrom may be left for critical consideration when it is known that the Mission has fall

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

THE English and French Funds advanced yesterday. Consols in London ⅛ per cent. to 98⅜; and Rentes in Paris ¼ per cent., to 98. Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at 25·12½. Bar Silver was again 1-16d. dearer in London, at 38⅜d. per oz.; and Rupee 4 per cent. Securities further advanced 1-16 per cent. to £65; while, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 83¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars. Indian Sterling Loan in London was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108¾. The market rates of discount were unchanged. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2d.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 5 1-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-16d. for February-March deliveries, and 5 1-32d. for June-July. Surats and Egyptians were unchanged in value. The day's Sales reached only 5,000 bales, without any East Indians, and the market closed quiet; Surats and Arrivals flat. The day's Imports were heavy, at 31,000 bales.

The Manchester Market remained firm, and the demand for medium qualities for Calcutta continued 39in. 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings were quoted at 6s. 6d.; 8¼ lbs. at 6s. 9d.; and 40s Mule Twist, at 9d. per lb.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower, at 9 5-16 cents; and Futures for May were down 5 points, to 9·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals at the Ports to date, and those for the same period in the two previous years:—

	1893	1892	1891
Tuesday's Receipts	18,000	51,000	25,000
Three days' do.	46,000	107,000	76,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892. 4,068,000	5,658,000	5,472,000	

Here Cotton has been dull to-day at a decline of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy in sympathy with the above advices from the ruling markets, and next to no business has been done, the only transactions reported being 200 bales of ready new Omrawattee, at Rs. 244, bought by exporters; and 200 Bengals, at Rs. 230½ per candy, taken by the Mills.

WHEAT continues to be neglected by shippers and only a small business has again transpired, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been firm, with a moderate business passing, and the price of *Linseed* has advanced 2 annas per cwt., say to Rs. 8-2-0 to Rs. 8-4-6 per cwt.; but all other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,073	bales.
Wheat	6,035	cwts.
Linseed	1,986	"
Rapeseed	5,134	"
Gingelly	8,174	"
Groundnuts	9,146	"
Castorseed	2,879	"
Rice	17,785	"

FREIGHTS have become firm. Holders of tonnage are asking 3d. to 6d. per ton more, and though there are few takers, such business as has transpired has been done at these rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2⅛d. and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and remained thereat, with but little enquiry from remitters; and for forward, we have heard of Telegraphic being done at 1s. 2⅛d., for March transfer, to a moderate extent. For three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 2 29-32d. for February, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for later delivery, a little being done at the former rate; but the amount of business passing both ways has been very limited, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 2⅛ to 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 2⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·56½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong on the whole to-day, and the cash price of Fours has been maintained, though for the next settlement, the rate has given way a little, closing quotations this evening being 105¼ for Money; 105 11-16 for the settlement at the end of this month; and 105⅛ for the April account. 100⅛ to 101 has been named for 4⅛ per Cents.

SHARES.—A few changes in Cotton Mill Press Scrip say an advance of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit Mill; of Rs. 15 in Khatao Macunji; and of Rs. 20 in Coorla; and of Rs. 3¾ in New Indian Press, at our revised quotations are all the changes which we have to note this evening, the tone of the market having been very quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4⅛d.

The Manchester Market has been firm. Demand for medium qualities for Calcutta is continued.

Shirtings 39in. 7lbs.	6-6
do. " " 8¼ lbs	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0 9
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65
Bar Silver	38⅜

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Lombardy left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Thisbe, from Calcutta, left this evening, for Bombay.

The H. M. S. Lapwing from Trincomalee arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.
Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 9th instant.
Mail for Mauritius and Madagascar closes at Durban at 10 o'clock on Friday morning the 10th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	8	2	46 p.m.	..	23
Suez	8	3	5 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 8th Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	30	..	3
" Kurrachee	..	36	..	1
" Madras	..	37	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

10 p.m. ..... 66·8

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 8.

6 a.m.	59·6
10 a.m.	69·7
2 p.m.	75·4
4 p.m.	74·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODY—February 7, at his residence, Warden Road, Mahaluxmee, Dinbai, wife of B. R. Mody. Funeral at 3 p.m., today (Thursday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HORSFALL—February 1, at Donald Town, Lahore, the wife of E R Horsfall, of a daughter.
JOHNSTON—January 21, at Ferozepore, Punjab, the wife of Conductor John Ogilvie Johnston, Indian Ordnance Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACDONNEL—RUSHTON—February 2, at St Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, S J, C I E, Cuthbert, youngest son of the late Ewen Macdonnel, (Keppoch), to Agnes Winstanley, elder daughter of Henry Rushton, of 15 London St, Calcutta.
SORG—DE CLOSETS—January 30, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Pondicherry, Leon Sorg, President du Tribunal de 1 ere instance, Pondicherry, to Lucie, second daughter of H de Closets.

DEATH.

FAWCUS—February 2, John Lange Fawcus, Sub-Deputy, Opium, Telita, Gya, son of the late John Fawcus, J P, of North Shields, Durham, England.
GODFREY—January 30, at Lahore, Alice Beryl, the dearly loved and only daughter of Mr and Mrs J Godfrey, aged 3 years, 8 months, and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN HUDSON, K.C.B., is to succeed Sir George Greaves as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. The announcement was made informally, and it would not appear that the appointment has yet been notified in the London *Gazette*. Sir Charles Dilke, who has long taken a lively interest in the Indian Army, appears to have been interrogating Ministers on the subject of the abolition of the Presidency Commands of which he is as ardent an advocate as Lord Roberts himself. Mr. Gladstone stated that Sir John Hudson has been appointed to the Bombay Command, the appointment being subject to any amalgamation of the Presidency armies that might take place. Though Government promised to take the recommendations of the India Council into consideration in this connection, it is evident from the very fact that Sir John Hudson has been appointed, that no change will be effected before the retirement of Sir George Greaves, on April 1. Nor is it by any means certain that the Presidency Armies of Bombay and Madras will be effected during the term of Sir John Hudson's Command. A similar condition accompanied the appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and if we mistake not that of Sir George Greaves also. The sword of Damocles hung harmlessly over the heads of both those distinguished officers, and since it did not descend upon them, it is at least possible that it may not fall upon that of the tried veteran who succeeds them in the same high office. The proposal to amalgamate the three armies took a nebulous form when the famous Army Commission was constituted to give effect to Lord Lytton's desire to cut down the Military Budget by a crore or two with a view to restore the financial equilibrium, which had been so grievously upset by the Afghan War of 1878-79. It was part of the instructions to the Commission to suggest to the Government any measures calculated to bring about an economy in the Military Budget. With great simplicity they believed that the amalgamation of the three Presidency Armies and the substitution therefor of four Army Corps of the newest German pattern, would enable a saving of a million a year to be effected. A crude scheme was drawn up, and was duly submitted by the Government of India of that day to Lord Hartington—the Liberals having come into office while the Commission was pursuing its labours. The new Secretary of State subjected it to a cruel analysis. The noble Marquis who was then Secretary of State in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, pointed out that the changes proposed would not affect any appreciable saving, and that there was a large body of military opinion—including that of all the general officers who had filled the post of Commander-in-Chief—averse to amalgamation on military grounds. His Lordship also pointed out that Indian statesmen of great experience deprecated such a change on political grounds. The scheme was remitted to the Government of India for reconsideration and it was sent again to the Home authorities in a somewhat modified form by the Government of Lord Ripon. Lord Kimberley was then, as now, at the India Office. He subjected the scheme to a more merciless criticism than that of Lord Hartington, and pointed out that the supposed economy—which formed the first argument for the scheme—entirely disappeared when the details were worked out, and left in its place an expenditure exceeding by a considerable amount the cost of the present system. The four Army Corps would cost considerably more than the three Armies, and would entail besides an amount of centralisation at Simla and Calcutta, the dual capitals, which would add enormously to office establishments and routine work. Nothing more was heard of the scheme since then, except in the columns of journals which regard the wishes and utterances of the present Commander-in-Chief with the unquestioning veneration which good Mahomedans accord to the Suras of the Koran. Two men whose opinions on such questions are entitled to great weight—Sir Richard Temple who was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Governor of Bombay, and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught who held the Command at Mhow, and the Command of the Bombay Army—were and are strongly opposed to the scheme of amalgamation. Lord Kimberley is not likely to have changed his views on the subject since he was last in office. The late Government during its six years of power wisely hung up the question, and made no attempt whatever to reopen or discuss it. On the whole, we feel what appears to be a well-founded confidence, that Sir John Hudson will carry out his bat as Commander of the Bombay Army, and will hand it over to his successor in due course, as Sir George Greaves will hand it over to him on the first of April next.

THE new Commander-in-Chief is a veteran who has seen a great deal of service and is not unacquainted with the soldierly qualities of the Army which will be committed to his care. He was born in 1833 and entered the Army when twenty years of age. He is, therefore, in his forty-first year of service. The son of a naval officer, he was educated at the Royal Naval School at Newcross, but electing to serve in the army he joined the 97th Foot, the Earl of Ulster's Regiment; but eight years later was transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps after having seen much active service in this country. He acted as Adjutant of the 64th Regiment throughout the Persian campaign of 1856-57 and was present at the storm and capture of Reshire, the surrender of Bushire, the night attack and battle at Kooshab, and the bombardment of Mohumrah. Still with the same Regiment, the Staffordshires, he fought in the North-West Provinces and Bengal in the suppression of the mutiny. He was present with Havelock's column in the actions at Futtehpore, Aong, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, Oonao, Buserut Gunge, on both occasions, Boorbeake-Chowkee, and Bithoor. From his post as Adjutant to the 64th Regiment he was transferred by General Havelock to the post of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on his staff, and served in that capacity during the operations against Lucknow. He was present at the action at Mungulwar, Alumbagh, at the first relief of Lucknow, and in all the subsequent operations, including three sorties, and was still on General Havelock's personal staff, until after the second relief of Lucknow. He was mentioned for his services in the despatches and thanked by the Governor-General in Council. Resuming his post as Adjutant of the 64th, he served in the defence of Cawnpore and took part in the defeat of the Gwalior mutineers. Then he was with Taylor's brigade at Burnai, Monumdi, and Shahabad. In recognition of distinguished services throughout the Mutiny he was promoted Captain with a brevet majority, and in addition to the customary medal and clasp, was granted a year's service for Lucknow. But all his laurels were not gathered in India. He went to Abyssinia as Second-in-Command of the 21st Bengal Infantry, and again was mentioned in the despatches. Promoted to the Command of the 28th Bengal Infantry, he served in command of that regiment throughout the Afghan War of 1878-80. He was with it in the Khost Valley, and at the affair at Matoon, his name appearing twice in the despatches. He was with Sir Frederick Roberts' division in the advance on Kabul, and with General Macpherson's rear-guard at the engagement at Charasiah in October, and during the operations round Kabul in December he was placed in command of the outpost at Lataband, and the garrison which attacked and dispersed a hostile force, which threatened to invest the post. This gained for him his Companionship of the Bath. Subsequently he was appointed to command the Khyber brigade, which held the Pass until after the withdrawal of the British forces. When the Indian Contingent was ordered to the Soudan, Sir John was placed in command of it, and Lord Wolseley testified to the high soldier-like qualities of the men under Sir John Hudson, who then received his knighthood, in recognition of the part he played in the expedition. Sir John held command at Quetta after his return to India, and subsequently held first-class Commands at Allahabad and Meerut. Though Bombay officers would have preferred one of their own men, had that been possible, the appointment will be popular. Sir John is not without a knowledge of the stout and hardy soldiers of the Bombay Army. Two regiments, the 28th and the 16th served with him in the Soudan, and when he took leave of them in Bombay, he expressed his regret at parting with men whose services have been of such value to him. Sir John, who is next on the list of Lieutenant-Generals to Sir Hugh Gough, became a Major-General in 1887.

IN a Review of the Central Provinces during the last thirty years, and of the Present and Past Condition of the People, just issued, Mr. Fuller, C.I.E., adduces the police records of burglaries and dacoities relating to the time when the depredations of Tantia were giving trouble, to substantiate the proposition that without doubt a very large quantity of silver is hoarded in the petty jungle villages of even those backward Provinces. In 1888 the looting of six houses, out of a village containing sixteen, yielded nearly Rs. 4,000; the looting another village of fifty-six houses yielded Rs. 7,000; and in other villages sums varying from a thousand to nearly five thousand were obtained. The plunder of 555 village houses, the occupants of which numbered 2,487, yielded Rs. 42,997, and, as Mr. Fuller observes, it cannot be reasonably supposed that the thieves succeeded in laying their hands on the whole of what was there. The fact is established that even in small jungles there are considerable stores of silver amounting, in the cases which were thus brought into notice, to an average of Rs. 77 per family. It may be confidently stated that no English Tantia could find in English country villages £7 per family if they were to be suddenly raided, and obliged to give up all the money or other valuables in the cottages. How did the villagers in even the more remote and backward districts of the most backward Province obtain these stores of silver? The Review just mentioned shows very clearly that the silver in question represents the savings of the years of prosperity which followed close upon the opening up of communications with the outer world by the making of railways. When markets were made accessible for the products of the region, there was a wide expanse of the area under cultivation, without waiting for the ordinary stimulus supplied by the pressure of population. The silver value of the crops grown increased immensely, and the proceeds went to either the cultivator, or in some districts to the landowners, which was not quite the same thing. But the Provinces as a whole have benefited by the change of conditions, which has been brought about in the thirty years which have passed since the Central Provinces were formed by the union of the Saugor-Nerbudda territories detached from the North-West Provinces and the "lapsed" dominions of the Rajah of Nagpur. The region consists in great part of difficult jungle-covered hills which constituted a refuge for the aboriginal tribes driven out of the open country by the Aryan invaders. It was always regarded as a wild and inaccessible part of the continent. Not only was the country inaccessible from outside, but it was divided internally by hilly tracts, a hundred miles broad and covered with thick jungle. Even now some 21,000 square miles are covered by Government forests, and nearly an equal area is zemindari land, which is for the most part uncultivated, and much of it uncultivable, consisting of hilly or rocky ground, which it would not pay to reclaim. Tracts suitable for cultivation may still be found in the Government forests, but in the opinion of the Commissioner of Settlements the room for further extension of paying crops is more limited than is generally supposed.

It is not on this account the less remarkable that the increase in wealth of the population of this unpromising region during the last generation can scarcely be equalled in any other part of India. The improvement has been effected by the establishment of a regular administration and the piercing of the country by two trunk lines which connect it with the ports of Bombay and Calcutta, while an extension of one of them established communications with the large cities of Upper India. The completion of the Nagpur-Bengal line a couple of years ago tapped at once the rice region of Raipur and Bilaspur in the south for those cities and also for Bengal, creating a special traffic both ways which was not anticipated when the line was planned. The area under cultivation has increased by over three millions of acres during the thirty years, or about 28 per cent. The acreage under wheat for export has increased eighteen per cent., while the rice and millet which is grown for home consumption has increased five per cent. From this it is evident that the area available for the supply of food wants of the population has not been diminished as is sometimes assumed by the growth of crops for export; so far from being diminished it has been increased. Another and very important addition to the resources of the country has been made in the increase of acreage yielding double crops by irrigation. The number of acres yielding two harvests in the year is now over a million; at the time of the previous settlement it was only a quarter of a million. The population, which was nine millions in 1866, had increased in 1891 to thirteen millions; the increase in the twenty-five years being 28·35 per cent. If the 20,000 square miles under forest be abstracted, this population works out to 200 per square mile, which shows that the territory is not so sparsely populated as has been asserted. A considerable amount of the land moreover bears only scrub jungle and grass; restricting the enumeration to the crop bearing land the population is found to give 365 persons to the square mile. In the districts where this is the actual incidence the population has increased only one half per cent. during the last ten years. Strange to say this small increase is especially noticeable where there is a deep black soil which would grow the richest crops if there were sufficient rainfall for rice cultivation; as it is the moisture is insufficient for that crop, while the soil holds a superabundance of moisture for cotton or millet, and the only crops to be relied on are the cold-weather wheat and pulse. This might be remedied somewhat by embanking the fields to assist in husbanding the rains. When the soil is shallow and of little intrinsic value, autumn crops can be grown, and with the help of manure, can be made to yield a larger outturn than the richer and deeper soil. This is in its way analogous to the experience of the market-gardeners round Paris, who pay £40 an acre for land however poor; being of opinion that the less soil there is the better, as it is more profitable to make their own, which is composed wholly of crops yielding elements. The rice districts are the most densely populated; wherever there is an admixture of rice cultivation the density of the population increases. In those districts there is a remarkable difference in the longevity of the people; the mortality of children under the age of nine is much less than in other areas; while the death-rate of those above 35 increases. A curious fact, bearing directly on the prevalence of the custom of child marriage, is that while up to five years the number of female children is largely in excess of that of the male children it diminishes between five and nine years. There is a large deficiency in the number of females between the ages of 10 and 14, after which the females regain the majority.

The increase of the population has undoubtedly been in part due to immigration from Central India, the North-West, and Oudh. In 1881 there were over half a million of immigrants; at the last Census rather less, the rate of immigration having somewhat fallen off, and some of the poorer immigrants, who had sought refuge from the great famine of 1878, having returned to their homes. There is now but little colonising, the better lands available being already occupied, and the hills and jungles having but little attraction for settlers. Trade, export and import, increased *pari passu* with the additions to the railway system. Previously to the making of the railways the traffic was carried by pack bullocks, there being scarcely a road in the whole region practicable for carts. An ordinary goods train carried, as much as 2500 pack bullocks. In twenty-nine years the export trade increased e

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A GRIEVANCE OF STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, put by Sir Seymour King, said that Lord Kimberley was at present conferring with the Indian Government with reference to the grievance arising from juniors of the British service superseding Staff Corps officers.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Sir Charles Dilke, said that Sir John Hudson had been appointed to the Command of the Bombay Army subject to any amalgamation that might take place of the armies of the different Presidencies in India. The proposals from the India Council in reference to this matter would, he said, be carefully considered.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An amendment to the Address brought forward by Mr. J. L. Wharton, member for Ripon, regretting the absence of any measures for the relief of the agricultural depression in the United Kingdom was rejected by a majority of forty votes.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISTRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A similar amendment brought forward by Mr. Keir Hardie in regard to industrial distress was rejected by a majority of one hundred and sixty-seven votes.

THE CITY OF PEKIN.

The delay in the arrival of the City of Pekin at San Francisco was caused by the breaking of her shaft and her consequently having to finish the voyage under sail.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDALS.

PARIS, FEB. 7.

The Special Committee of Enquiry of the Chamber of Deputies in the matter of the indictments in connection with the Panama Canal Scandals have finally acquitted Messieurs Rouvier, Deves, Grevy, Renault, and Cottu, and committed the remainder of the accused.

THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 7.

The Emir of Bokhara will leave here homeward bound on Thursday next. His Highness has arranged to introduce the Russian Customs tariff on the frontier between Bokhara and Afghanistan.

SALE OF MAJOR MACDOUGALL'S STUD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 8.

Major MacDougall's stud was sold at Lucknow on Wednesday for ten thousand rupees.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF BURMA.

Mr H. J. Richard will probably officiate as Chief Engineer of Burma, when Colonel Cumming proceeds on leave.

THE EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the European and Anglo Indian Defence Association will be held at Calcutta to-morrow.

DESTRUCTION OF A CANTONMENT BY FIRE.

The small Cantonment of Bernardmyo in the Ruby Mines District, Upper Burma, has almost completely been destroyed by fire.

NEWS FROM GILGIT.

News from Gilgit has been received that Dr. Robertson and Captain Younghusband have crossed the Shandur Pass by way of Chitral, where they must have arrived some time ago.

THE 7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Regarding the possible despatch of the 7th Dragoon Guards from Muttra to Egypt inquiry has been made from Home whether they could be despatched with horses. The Government of India have replied in the affirmative, but the regiment is not to move until further orders.

TRANSPORT ANIMALS FOR BURMA.

The experiment of seeing whether the troops of Burma could not be made independent of transport animals from India is proving very successful. Nine hundred mules have been purchased this year from Shan caravans, and the regular trade in Western China in these useful animals is considered to have been established.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Mr. Levett Yeats, attached to the Accountant General's Department, P.W. D., Government of India, is about to be transferred to the N.-W. Railway.

Lieutenant Anderson, 24th P. I., leaves for China at once to replace the late Captain Dawson of the Hongkong Regiment, recently drowned in the s. s. Bokhara.

GENERAL COLLET'S RESIGNATION.

The Government of India have accepted General Collett's resignation of the Command of the Peshawar District on the score of ill-health, and convey an expression of regret that they lose his valuable services.

TROOPS FOR CENTRAL AFRICA.

A party of 100 Sikhs, under Lieutenant Edwards, of the 35th Sikhs, is expected to be ready to leave for Central Africa, in the middle of the month.

THE COSSIPORE VOLUNTEERS.

An officer of the Royal Artillery is to be appointed Adjutant of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 8.

The hearing of the Pamphlet Scandal Case continues, the time of the Court at present being occupied in cross-examining witnesses called by the prosecution to prove the printing of the pamphlet in Hyderabad at the *Record Press*. Mr. Connor, the late manager of the Press, was examined in the Residency Hospital, and he maintained that the pamphlet was printed on Sunday, the 13th March last, at his press. Mr. Norton called for the *Record Press* roll of attendance of printers, but it bore no record of the attendance of printers at the press on the day in question. Mr. Connor accounted for that fact by saying that the work was of a private and confidential nature, and no entries were made in the press book.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 8.

Play between Lord Hawke's team and Agra commenced yesterday. The yesterday's not-outs of the second innings, Captain Wilson and Mr. Moore, resumed batting. A large gathering of spectators assembled owing to the first day's phenomenal play. The wickets, however, fell rapidly, Agra being out for 67 runs by half-past twelve. Lord Hawke's team began their second innings at one o'clock. By lunch time the score stood at 31 runs with no wickets down. The Visitors wanted 115 runs to win, and they compiled the required number by four o'clock with a loss of six wickets. Jackson and C. Wright played a brilliant innings. The fielding of Agra was very smart, G. John especially eliciting frequent applause. The Band of the Rana of Dholepur was present to enliven the proceedings with selections of music on both days.

AGRA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Roger Smith, c Vernon, b Jackson	21	c Robinson, b Hornsby	8
		c Robinson, b Hornsby	20
Capt. Wilson, b Foljambe	29	c Remington, b Gibson	12
Mr. A. Moore, c Jackson, b Hornsby	20	b Hornsby	3
Capt. Hill, b Jackson	1	c and b Gibson	3
Capt. Reid, c Robinson, b Jackson.	1	run out	6
Mr. G. A. John, c Wright, b Jackson	5	c Hornsby, b Gibson	0
Lieut. Wilson, b Jackson	0	c Robinson, b Hornsby	0
Lieut. Haydon, b Jackson	4	b Hornby	0
Bombardier Titmus, c Wright, b Jackson	4	not out	6
Private Cummings, not out	18	c Jackson, b Gibson	6
Gunner Murphy, run out	0	Extras	3
Extras	5		
Total...	108	Total ...	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Hornsby	95	4	34	1		80	75	26	5
Jackson	132	6	52	7		30	2	20	0
Foljambe	40	3	17	1					
Gibson						52	3	18	4

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Hornsby, c Titmus, b Murphy.	0	c Smith b Titmuss	11
Mr. C. Wright, l-b-w, b Titmus...	4	c and b Titmus	27
Mr. Gibson, b Murphy	0	c Cummings b Murphy	5
Mr. Vernon, c Hill, b Murphy ...	2	c Wilson, b Cummings	8
Mr. Sherring (sub), b Titmuss ...	0	did not bat,	
Mr. Jackson, c Capt. Wilson, b Titmus	7	l-b-w b Cummings	47
Capt. Remington (sub), b Murphy.	14	not out	0
Lord Hawke, b Murphy	1	not out	3
Mr. Robinson, b Murphy	29	b Cummings...	2
Mr. Leatham, c and b Titmuss ...	0	did not bat.	
Mr. Foljambe, not out	2		
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total...	61	Total...	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Murphy	74	3	27	6		45	4	32	1
Titmus	75	2	32	4		104	5	54	2
Cummings						60	3	26	3

FIRE IN THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

At about seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the moulding shops of the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba. The first indications of it were seen by a policeman on duty in the yard, who instantly gave the alarm when he perceived the roof above this erection on fire. Telephonic communication promptly brought the Municipal steamers from the Fort, Sydhownee, Gowalia Tank, and Chinchpoogly upon the scene. But before the first engine from the Fort was brought into requisition Constable Mason with the assistance of Mr. Evans, of the Bombay Ordnance Department, got the flames practically extinguished by throwing buckets of water upon them, in which task they received material help from a number of native hands. It is believed the fire was caused by the oven, in which certain models were drying, becoming over-heated, and thus causing the wood-work forming the roof above it to take fire. The damage is triding, yet had it not been for the commendable promptitude with which the work was undertaken by those who put in their first appearance the outbreak might have assumed proportions of a serious character, especially as a very high wind prevailed at the time. The alarm that the Government Gun Carriage Factory was on fire was rapidly circulated, and gathered together a very large crowd of people. Two hoses, one from the Fort engine and the other belonging to the Factory, played upon the flames, which were completely extinguished in twenty minutes after their outbreak.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS E. J. DENT and T. G. MacLaren, Scottish Borderers, exchange Battalions.

LIEUTENANT E. T. CARWITHEN, has been transferred from the Central India Horse, to the 29th Punjab Infantry.

THE transfer to the 1st Battalion of Lieutenant J. C. G. Longmore, East Lancashire Regiment, has been cancelled.

LIEUTENANT A. H. OMMANNEY, Wiltshire Regiment, is appointed to the Corps of Guides, on probation for the Staff Corps.

SURGEON-COLONEL T. MAUNSELL, Medical Staff, has been appointed an Administrative Medical Officer in the Bengal Presidency, *vice* Godwin, deceased.

MAJOR C. E. SAWYER, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow Division, is proceeding home on eight months' leave, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT C.H. HAWORTH, 5th Lancers, and C. M.A. Wood, Northumberland Fusiliers, have been granted an extension of leave to the 9th April and 15th February next, respectively.

LIEUTENANTS H. C. Hill, Munster Fusiliers, and G. H. Prevost, King's Royal Rifle Corps, have been appointed to the 10th and 25th Bombay Infantry, respectively, on probation, for the Staff Corps.

MAJOR B. L. P. REILLY, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, has taken over the duties of Chief Commissariat Officer, Bombay, on transfer from Poona; and Captain H. C. E. Cave, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, has taken over the duties of Assistant to the Commissary-General, at Poona, on transfer from Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL J. PINKERTON, M.D., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, will vacate his appointment on the 26th instant, on completion of his tenure of appointment, and proceed to England on retirement from the service. Surgeon-Colonel P. S. Turnbull, M.D., the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, will, it is said, succeed to the appointment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. J. KEMPSTER, Munster Fusiliers; Captain H. d'E. Vallancey, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Lieutenant E. W. Costello, West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant S. A. M. Orr, Royal Irish Regiment; and Lieutenant L. J. Carter, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their respective Regiments.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence out of India, on private affairs:—Captain W. Lambert, Assistant Judge, Advocate-General; and Captain D. G. L. Shaw, 1st Punjab Cavalry, for 12 months; Lieutenant A. R. Burrowes, Royal Irish Fusiliers, for 6 months; and Major D. MacDougal, 7th Dragoon Guards, for 90 days. Major A. H. Pain, Gordon Highlanders, has been granted leave to Kashmir and Ladak to 31st August next, on private affairs.

A WONDERFUL feat of land telegraphy has just been accomplished in India, writes a contemporary. Some days ago Calcutta was "linked up" with Madras by way of Nagpur and Bombay, and duplex messages were transmitted direct on what was really one continuous wire, without having to be repeated at any of the intervening stations. The distance was 2,100 miles, and the wire employed was of copper. This feat was rendered possible by the employment of some apparatus introduced, by Mr. Melhuish of the Telegraph Department. A new and heavier copper wire is now being laid from Calcutta, through Dhond and Manmad to Madras. When it is ready the service along it be unequalled among land telegraphs in the w The necessity for this route arises from the fact that the line along the East Coast is subject to constant interruptions, and is most difficult to maintain in working order, especially during the monsoon seasons.

ITALIAN EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

CAPTAIN A. CECCHI, writing to us from Aden, says:—Excepting the epoch of the great Spanish and Portuguese geographical discoveries, no century has contributed as much as the Nineteenth Century in developing the science of geography. If we compare an atlas published during the last century with one of those recently published by Kiepert or Stieler, to say nothing of the magnificent maps of Petermann and Hassanteni, we may easily see the enormous progress realized during the Nineteenth Century in the knowledge of Africa. The large white space, which located unknown lands, has nearly disappeared, or, at least, is reduced to a small corner of Oriental Africa, south of Ethiopia, in the region extending between the Sobat, Lake Rudolph, the River Giubba, and the Webbi Shabeli. This is the region, over which a mysterious veil still extends, behind which many an interesting geographical problem is hidden, and to the solution of which the efforts of the civilised world are directed. The source of the river Giubba is now being sought, and five different expeditions, three of which are Italian, are directed to this last African *incognita* by five different routes. The first of these expeditions left the coast under the direction of Captain Hohnel, of the Austrian Navy, who is well-known in the scientifical world as having accompanied Count Teleki during the voyage which ended in the discovery of Lake Rudolph and Lake Stephania. Captain Hohnel is accompanied by a young and enterprising American explorer Mr. William Astor Chamber, a name not new to the public on account of his excursion across the Massailand and his ascent of the Kilimanjaro. The expedition left Mkonumbi, near Lamu, on the 16th September last, and in one of his last letters before leaving the coast, Captain Hohnel expresses himself as follows:—"We have employed three long months in preparations, but every good thing wants its time, and I am convinced that no expedition ever left the coast so well and completely organized as ours. Our escort is of 178 men, of which 160 are Swahili, twelve Soudanese, and six Somalis, the animals we dispose of are fifteen camels, forty-three donkeys, two horses, fifty goats, and three dogs." The expedition in the first part of its march will follow the course of the Tana River, as far as Mount Kenia, where the expedition will stop a few weeks for the purpose of attempting the ascent of the snowy summit of the immense equatorial pyramids. From the Kenia Captain Hohnel will proceed towards Lake Baringo, and from thence to Lake Rudolph, exploring its western coast in a northerly direction, so as to ascertain if the Nianamm, whose course finishes in this lake, is really the river Omo, as the French traveller Borelli pretends; a conviction that this explorer only expressed after the discovery of Lake Rudolph, and on hearing that a river, the Nianamm, flowing from the north terminated in the lake which he judged might be the inferior branch of the Omo, though till that epoch, he had been of the opinion of D. Abbadie, who writes that the Omo finished in a *Bas fond ou il se dissipe en un lac si peu comble qu'on peut le traver sec a gue sur un sol herbu. Ce bas fond nomme Hambard serait expressement distinct du lac Abbala.*

On the existence of one or several lakes in this region, it is well to remember that in 1880, several years before the discovery of lake Rudolph by Count Teleki and Captain Hohnel, two Italian travellers, Captains Cecchi and Chiarini, on their way along the frontiers of the kingdom of Kaffa, had already noticed the existence of a large lake situated south of their kingdom, indicating it in their maps under the name of Lake Baro or Boo, and placing it in about the same region where a few years afterwards was placed Lake Rudolph.

From Lake Rudolph the Hohnel expedition will take a north-east direction, in search of the sources of the Giubba, a plan of easy realization if Captain Hohnel and his companion, will take as the pivot of the exploration the land of the Waratta, which the armed Abyssinians (*deptera*) consider one of the finest and most celebrated nations of Ethiopia. Having discovered the principal branch of the Giubba the expedition will return to the coast following its course.

The second expedition about to leave Brava, a small port on the Somali Benader Coast, is under the orders of Captain Ferrandi, an Italian explorer, who has already travelled on the lower course of the Giubba.

Captain Ferrandi whose means of action have been generously supplied by the Milan Geographical Society, will now continue the voyage commenced last year up the Valley of the Giubba—a voyage which was most unfortunately interrupted at a place called Mansur by the enmity of one of the Somali Sheiks of Bardera.

Captain Ferrandi is fully confident, that owing to the friendly terms on which he now is with some of the influential Somalis residing at Brava, and with the powerful Chief of the Gasaraguda tribe, at Logh, three days from Bardera, that he will reach without much difficulty the land of the Galla Borani.

Captain Ferrandi is the only European belonging to the expedition; his escort is of twenty-five Somalis armed with Wetterligh breach-loaders.

No European as yet has ever been beyond Bardera, where in 1865 Baron Von der Decken's expedition was destroyed. On both sides of the river the country is quite as unknown as that in its upper course.

Above Logh, the Giubba divides in two branches; the Ganane northward, and the Dau southward. Which of the two is the principal branch? Where are their sources? May not the Dau be a prolongation of the Omo, whose *remotest* sources may be searched towards the southern slope of Mount Tpsa and Mount Lomi? If such be the case the pre-visions expressed by Captain Cecchi, who visited this region, would be fully justified. The natives maintain that the Ganane, though containing a larger quantity of water, has a shorter course than the Dau, which, some of them pretend, proceeds from the eastern and southern slopes of the Waratta Highlands.

But such information given by the natives, and determining the importance and the course of the two branches of the river, cannot for many reasons be greatly relied upon. Investigations of this nature can only be made on the spot, keeping a strict account of the different elements, such as the quantity of water, the extension and development of the river's stream, the general direction of the valley, the geological constitution of the soil, and even then it is not easy to establish the truth in an absolute manner.

Captain Ferrandi, contrary to Borelli, is of opinion that the Omo and the Giubba form but one and the same river; and in a conversation with the writer Captain Ferrandi expressed himself as follows: If the Omo, as Borrelli opines, really flows in lake Rudolph much before getting to that lake, it will probably be found the sources of the Guibba are in a mountainous system, which naturally ought to separate the valleys through which the two rivers run.

While Captain Ferrandi is preparing himself to explore the Giubba from its very mouth, a second Italian expedition has left Berbera, on the Somali Coast, under the orders of Captain Vittario Bottego, of the Royal Italian Artillery, and of his friend Captain Grisoni. The expedition, which numbers a hundred and fifty men, armed with Wetterligh breach-loaders, left Massawa for Berbera, where forty camels and some donkeys for the transport of about six months' provisions complete the caravan. Captain Bottego left the coast towards the latter end of September last, *en route* for the Webbi Shabeli, whose southern branch he will follow for several days, so as to ascertain if this river is the same as the Waira discovered in 1880 by the Italian travellers, Chiarini and Cecchi.

This first part of the road from the coast to Tme will not offer much geographical interest, the brothers James and after them Baudi, Candev, Robecche, and Prince Ruspoli, having lifted the veil that covered what was called the unknown Horn of Africa.

The real interest of the Bottego expedition will begin after crossing the Webbi Shabeli, following a southern route in the same direction as the southern counterparts of the Ethiopian range; the expedition will find a large field for action, studying the various streams that run towards the Giubba, and will very probably discover the furthest and most abundant source of this river. Captain Bottego's probable discoveries might then induce him to penetrate in the region northward of Lake Rudolph and to search for the sources of the Nianamm of which Teleki and Hohnel only could get very uncertain notices. This immense region of about 800,000 square kilometres contains but few names of places or of tribes, and indeed with the exception of the name of Gallos, widely diffused, all the other names of this region are more known by native descriptions than by the credible accounts of travellers.

Captain Bottego and his companion Captain Grisoni will have many opportunities of filling this blank and of determining many of such appellations as well as of ascertaining the existence of a tribe of dwarfs by the neighbouring Gaila, called Dinki, which, in the Oromo language, means *queer, strange*, or *curious*.

The Arey tribe, which inhabits the country opposite the Dokos, says Father Leon des Avanchers, often speaks of a dwarf tribe, living south of the Omo and called Cericalli, which means marvellous. Farther, the same Father Leon says on the faith of numerous well authenticated accounts: "I believe in the existence of dwarf tribes in Africa. Even here in the kingdom of Ghera, where are many dwarfs, ill-proportioned, and disfigured beings, with large heads, broad shoulders, and not more than four feet high."

Now that recent discoveries have determined the existence of dwarf tribes, near the Equator, and even in milder climates, this phenomenon will no more surprise us, as it may be accounted for, not only by atmospherical influences, but rather as a variety of origin in the African population.

The writer is of opinion that these dwarf tribes, living isolated and dispersed through Central Africa, amidst other tribes of high stature and of a type and colour different to theirs, represent the last specimen of a great ethnical cataclysm, the last relics of that Ethiopian race, which filled the poetical traditions of Romans and Greeks, and of which Herodotus has left us such a vivid description, excluding any suspicion of uncertainty or of exaggeration. Indeed, the late discoveries have been such, that the student may easily believe that an Oriental civilisation had penetrated the mysterious region of the black Continent many centuries before our epoch.

The late Cesare Correnti, when chairman of the Italian Royal Geographical Society studying the two Akka Dwarfs, left as a scientifical relic to the Italian Royal Society by Giovanni Miani, expressed himself as follows: Are they perhaps the remains of a pre-historic humanity, compelled by the harsh struggle for life, to submit to stronger and new giant races, and who have left no other traces but a few and nomadic surviving tribes, which fled for safety into the depth of the darkest equatorial forests or up solitudes of inaccessible mountains?"

While Ferrandi is moving from Brava and while Bottego and Grisoni are rapidly advancing towards Tme, an English expedition is preparing to explore the Giubba valley, moving from Kissmayu at the very mouth of the river.

This expedition is under the orders of Lieutenant Villers, of the Royal Horse Guards, who last year went through his apprenticeship as African traveller in the Somali land. Not only does this expedition dispose of many means, but Lieutenant Villers has a great advantage over his competitors as he disposes of a steam-boat, which will take him from the mouth of the river up to Bardera. At Bardera the expedition will stop a few days to organise the whole of the caravan, which is formed of no less than 300 men and 200 camels, which will get to Bardera by the land route.

From Bardera Lieutenant Villers intends proceeding straight towards Lake Rudolph, carefully studying the valley of the Giubba on his way. Nor does the attack of this part of Oriental Africa finish here. The unexplored region will also be entered northwardly by another Italian Eugenio Ruspoli, who last year accomplished a most adventurous voyage across Ogeden. Prince Ruspoli, with an expedition fitted at his own expense, from the Sciova and Kaffa Highlands, will follow the direction of the mountainous region of the Omo Valley and will ascertain the real course of this river. Summarising in a few words the geographical object of these expeditions, we may say that it consists in determining the superior course of the Giubba and the inferior course of the Omo, so as to ascertain if this last river is, as some geographers pretend, an affluent of the Sabat, and consequently of the Nile, or if it is the same river as the Giubba, or, if as Borelli pretends, the Omo flows into Lake Rudolph. The problem is very complicated and intricate, and can only be resolved by attentively studying the orography of the Galla land and the still more intricate system of the Sidama ranges so as to determine with certainty the thalweg between the Valley of the Nile and the Indian Ocean.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided; and there were also present:—Principal Oxenham, Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsey, K. M. Shroff, and Harkissondas Narotumdas.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.

The Committee granted sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Amruta Babaji, Vachaghandi, Bhedwar and Co., the lowest of three tenders received, for the supply of the following articles during 1893-94, *viz*:—

	per brass of 100 cubic ft.
Sandstone quarried out of Bombay	Rs. 22 8 0
Do. do. in Bombay	„ 7 10 0
Sea-Sand	„ 12 0 0
Shingle	„ 11 0 0
Shells	„ 15 0 0
Thana Sand	„ 8 0 0

Sanction was also granted to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Amruta Babaji, Vachaghandi, Bhedwar and Co., the lower of the two tenders received for the supply of earth to cover catchra deposits on the Flats during 1893-94, at Rs. 2-4-0 per brass on the Flats, and Rs. 2-6-0 elsewhere.

BULLOCKS IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off of Rs. 2,571-10-8 from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of thirty-nine bullocks that died and one that was destroyed, during the quarter ending 30th November, 1892.

POLICE CHOWKIES.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner sanction was given to the leasing of plots of Municipal ground as sites for police chowkies for the current year on the same terms as those sanctioned in the resolution of the Committee, No. 12793, dated 17th February, 1892.

LIFE-PRESERVING APPARATUS.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 2nd inst., on the subject of the provision of experimental life-preserving apparatus for wells and tanks. The Commissioner stated with reference to former correspondence that Mr. Rutnaghur had made some modifications in his original apparatus as regards materials of which it is to be constructed. The Commissioner concurred with the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer in thinking that, while the "safety device" will be useful in saving life in case of accident, it is doubtful whether it will prevent a determined suicide from effecting his purpose; but probably this same remark may apply to any similar device. The estimated cost of making these safety devices to suit wells of different inside dimensions was given by the Executive Engineer. Provision for the maintenance of the safety devices will have to be annually made if their adoption was sanctioned by the Corporation. Mr. Rutnaghur's invention struck the Commissioner as being somewhat complicated and involving an element of danger. The netting might be broken through by a fall and then prevent the person from rising to the surface. The Commissioner enclosed a model of another invention which seemed likely to be more effective, while it would be a good deal cheaper and perfectly safe. It is a circular disc of wood with eight arms or spikes inserted like the spokes of a wheel. It will float on the surface of the water and can be moved round, or a spike or spoke taken out if they interfere with the use of a Persian wheel or bucket. The inventor of the latter is Mr. C. H. Byrne, a member of the Corporation and a well-known swimmer, who holds the Humane Society Medal for saving the life of a woman who had jumped into a well. Mr. Acworth thought the device very worthy of attention, and he could easily have it tried. Once made it would last for a number of years, and cost very little to construct.

The Commissioner, in answer to a question, said Mr. Rutnaghur's apparatus was estimated to cost for a well of fifty feet in diameter, Rs. 1,405, of forty feet, Rs. 890, of thirty feet, Rs. 492, of twenty feet Rs. 385, and of fifteen feet, Rs. 350.

Dr. Viegas thought it to be very expensive; and suggested that the Nacoda Tank and other tanks and wells in the city, where people committed suicide, might be filled in.

The Commissioner said the filling in of all the tanks and wells would cost several lakhs of rupees.

The Committee afterwards resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation to finally deal with the matter.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

OPENING CEREMONY.

THE fifth Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society of 1893 was declared open yesterday evening by the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, in the presence of a large gathering, which included a number of exhibitors. Her Excellency Lady Harris, who was accompanied by Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., presided, and awarded the prizes to the successful contributors, who were warmly congratulated by her Excellency. The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under the baton of Herr Stella, was in attendance, and contributed an excellent selection of music.

Lord Colin Campbell, the honorary secretary, in addressing the assembly, said that they had met there, as they were no doubt aware, for the opening of the Art Exhibition. There was one way for doing this, which might be simply to declare the doors open and invite the public to walk up; but, on the other hand, on an occasion like the present, it was more in accordance with national traditions when an exhibition of the present kind was opened, to have some ceremony more than the ordinary and that some person of interest be present to address a few observations to the company. And he was sure nobody could have been better selected to open the Exhibition than Mr. Birdwood in the unavoidable absence of the Governor, which was anticipated, who had to attend to more important and pressing duties. Before Mr. Birdwood made his observations he (Lord Colin) would like to say a few words as to the position of the Society. He must tell them their prizes were, on the whole, improving. There was some difficulty in ascertaining the exact number of the Society, because there was some indifference with regard to the payment of subscriptions. He was able to say that up to the present time they had two hundred and two on the list who paid their subscriptions, and might be considered to belong to the Society. But there were others who numbered about twelve or fifteen, who had not yet paid in their subscription. The number of life members was thirteen. As regarded the number of exhibits of the first year in 1888 the total number of pictures exhibited was four hundred and fifty. Of those there were four hundred and forty-seven which were sent in for competition and one hundred and three for loan. In the year 1890 they had a slight decrease, when the figures went down to four hundred and twenty. In the year 1891 there was a marked increase, namely, five hundred and forty-eight pictures, which included two hundred and twenty-eight water-colors and one hundred and ninety-eight oil-colors. In the year 1892 they had five hundred and eighty-six, which included two hundred and twelve water-colors and two hundred and forty-five oil-colors. For the present year there was a total of five hundred and eighty-six pictures, and of that number two hundred and twenty-two were water-colors sent in for sale or competition and fifty-two water-colors were lent. The number of oil-paintings sent in for sale and competition was one hundred and forty, and twenty-seven were lent, making a total of sixty-seven. Unfortunately his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was asked to lend his pictures, felt unable to comply with the request, because he had so many applications that he found it impossible to remove the pictures. He hoped the Society would be more fortunate another year in securing the pictures of the Gaekwar, which had adorned the walls of the hall last year, and were so much admired. Another gentleman who was depended on was Mr. Meakin. But, unfortunately, he was away from Poona, and was unable to send any of his collections. A large number of gentlemen had been good enough this year to help the efforts of the committee by lending a number of pictures to the Society, and he now begged to call upon Mr. Birdwood to open the Exhibition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood said: Your Excellency, Lord Colin, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is once more my good fortune to be the spokesman of the Bombay Art Society on an occasion which possesses a recurring, and, I believe, an annually increasing, interest for the people of Bombay. It gives me much pleasure to declare the present Exhibition open to the public, for I believe that the collection of pictures of which our committee now invites inspection is well worthy of your approbation. I have, indeed, already heard the remark that the Exhibition does not come up to last year's show. Well, that is very possible: for last year we were specially fortunate in securing a very fine loan collection; but we cannot be always asking our friends to lend us their pictures. Not only is it inconvenient for them sometimes to do so, but there is always the risk of some damage being done to pictures, when sent long distances by road or rail. However, you will see that Lord Colin Campbell has been able to persuade a good many friends to come to our help; and let me draw your attention especially to the beautiful engravings lent by the Bishop of Bombay and Mr. Principal Oxenham and to the miniatures by Mr. E. Taylor, including one of a very youthful member of our community, in whose welfare we all take deep interest. And then, again, we miss from our walls this year the works of some of our best contributors. We have no pictures from Mr. Van Ruith or Mrs. James Jardine or Mrs. John Jardine or Mr. and Mrs. Varley. The influence of some of these artists, however, is traceable in several of the pictures which adorn our walls this evening, and I feel sure that you will not be slow to discover several works of art in our present collection which will give you the liveliest pleasure, and will certainly go far to remove the disappointment we all must feel at the absence of any works from the artists I have just named. Quite close to the spot where we are now standing, you will see an illustration of the noble game of cricket, as played by a little friend whose progress we have all watched with the keenest satisfaction each year, as it has been faithfully portrayed for us by a very close observer of infantile nature. It is not quite what Dickens might have called "Cricket on the Hearth," but it is not far from it; it is cricket near the door-step on a few square yards of such turf as we are so proud of in our Bombay gardens. We must all wish that his Excellency Lord Harris were here to give us a sportsmanlike criticism of Mrs. Uloth's picture, from the point of view of pure science; but speaking, I confess, with much inferior authority, or perhaps none at all, on such a subject, I may be allowed to say that, in the bright frolicsome eyes and firm set mouth of that little lady, with spade in hand, in an attitude of defence against the bowler's arts, we may all see a determination to play, to fight, to run, to make a hundred runs, and "not to yield." It is the fervent wish of all of us that as, year after year, she acquires fresh vigour of body and fresh force of character, we may often meet her again, in our picture gallery. And then if you look across the room to the wall facing us, your attention will at once be directed to a most cheerful picture of a picnic in an Indian wood, for which we feel very grateful to the talented artist, Mrs. Bruce; and you will all find renewed pleasure in examining the excellent collection of pictures sent us by such tried friends as Mrs. Andrew Ker, Mr. Rimington, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. Carroll, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Ravi Varma, Mrs. Whitworth, Mrs. Arthur Oliver, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Bisset, Mrs. Mander, Colonel Hutchinson, and many others, all of whom it would be vain for me to attempt to enumerate. And, indeed, it is no part of my duty to do so. You have come here to see the pictures for yourselves, not to hear me talk about them. But this general remark I would like to make before I close. I would wish you, after examining the pictures for yourselves, to say candidly whether you think this Society is fulfilling the purposes for which it exists. Some time ago, if my memory does not mislead me, the objects of this Society were spoken of in no very complimentary terms in an assembly on whose deliberations and conduct of affairs the citizens of Bombay depend very largely for their daily happiness and daily comfort. I rather think those objects were described as frivolous. Well, what are those objects? They are, I think, to put it as shortly as possible, to encourage a general taste for art, to induce people who have any taste or talent for art, to develop it, and to make a good use of the faculty of observation with which they are endowed, to study and love the beautiful in a world which is brimful of beauty, to study the human face divine and all that is best and most picturesque in our fellow-creatures, and to delineate them faithfully for the benefit and instruction of our own generation and of those who come after us; to add, in effect, a new interest to our daily lives, to shed a fresh lustre on the homes in which we dwell. These objects seem to some of us at least to be well worthy of our regard; and I hope that, in your estimation, our Society has succeeded in attaining some of them by means of our annual Exhibitions. To all who have helped to make this present Exhibition a success our most cordial thanks are due, first of all to the artists themselves who have sent so many good pictures, and then to those who have encouraged the artists by offering prizes for competition, to the hanging committee, and especially to Mr. Mant and Mr. Greenwood, who have bestowed much thought and labour on the task which they have completed so satisfactorily, and we must all be glad to think that they have had a week of deliciously cool weather to do it in; our best thanks are also due to the judges—nameless now as hitherto—who have awarded the prizes, and last, but not least, to her Excellency Lady Harris for so kindly consenting to distribute the prizes and is so doing to enhance their value to the fortunate prize-holders. The distribution of prizes is really the most serious part of the business for which we are assembled, and I will now ask Lady Harris to discharge this duty.

Lord Colin Campbell then explained to the assembly that owing to the pressure of time and a general desire to have the catalogue printed in time, and other reasons it was impossible to have the list of awards made out before four o'clock that evening. He would, therefore, after the medals were distributed read out the prizes.

Her Excellency then awarded the medals to the successful contributors. The following is a complete list of the prizes:—

THE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDALS.

(Value Rs. 100 each.)—For the best landscape in any mediums—Mrs. Andrew Ker, No. 24, "The Doors Dak Runner."

For the best figure subject in any medium—Mrs. Uloth, No. 318, "Hindoo Woman and Child."

THE SOCIETY'S SILVER MEDALS.

For the best painting of flowers or still-life in oil colours—Mrs. Uloth, No. 324, "Lilies and Oleanders."

For the best painting of flowers or still-life in water colours—Mrs. Brackenbury, No. 169, "Indian Fruit."

For the best painting in Monochrome (any medium)—Captain Hobday, No. 96, "Afterwards."

For the best sketch in oil colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.—No competition.

For the best sketch in water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in—Mrs. Bisset, No. 36, "Colaba Point from the Ladies' Gymkhana."

For the best drawing in pastel, black or coloured crayons—Mr. D. K. Mhatri, No. 130, "House Life (pastel)."

For the best architectural drawing—Mr. N. N. Desai, Ahmedabad, No. 442, "Dada-Hari's Musjid."

For the best model in any material—Mr. Devjee Bhowan, "Bust of Lady Petit."

For the best photograph, printed by any process—Mr. R. N. Mant, No. 457, "The Brook, Khandala."

For the best Delhi painting on ivory—No competition.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(Value Rs. 150)—For the best picture in the Exhibition.—Captain Hobday, No.

istic of the Exhibition, for the Anglo-Indian, being a great traveller by sea and land, has an immense advantage over the English amateur, who is more or less restricted to hackneyed subjects. Portraits abound, representative pictures are numerous, there are landscapes and seascapes from all latitudes, there are domestic scenes and battle-fields, crowded streets and silent tombs, busy towns and restful mountain solitudes, gorgeously apparelled figures and luxuriant vegetation; heat and glare and dust; cool streams, quiet glades and shady woods; exquisite flowers, tempting fruits, and an attractive collection of still-life pictures.

The water-colour drawings are superior to the oil-paintings, and it is curious to note this, as there is a general and warrantable impression that oil-painting is the easier medium.

That ladies are the most numerous exhibitors in Indian picture-shows is a fact that might be quoted in reply to the nonsense frequently written about the idleness and frivolity of Anglo-Indian women. But the quality of the work in which so many of them delight is more to our present purpose than the demolition of conventional and popular misconceptions. Much of it is admirable and none without interest, although in a brief newspaper article it may not be possible to enumerate all that deserves notice.

It is pleasant to welcome Mrs. Uloth's return to the Society's walls, where she again occupies an honourable place. Her most important work so far as size goes, is a Hindu mother and child. The model for the infant was evidently not a triumphant example of native child-life, but one of the tiny and wizen kind too often seen. The mother is excellently painted, especially the foreshortened hand that supports the baby, and if the latter is not absolutely pleasing in aspect, it is at least true; for one of the physiological differences between East and West lies in the absence in Indian baby form of the redundant roundness of European infancy, and occasionally in a wistful, "old-fashioned" expression of face. In "Cricket" we see English children at play. Two bonnie little creatures play an improvised cricket on a garden plot with a wooden sand shovel for bat while their dolls look on. Pleasant in colour, good in drawing, and unforced in sentiment, this little picture is sure to please.

There is humour and character, if not much grace, in the same artist's 358, "Rest by the Way." To European notions nothing could be more unrestful than the lazy Puttawallah's awkward poise on the small box he is set to carry, but it is precisely in such odd attitudes that he loves to squat and he probably gets the rest he thinks he requires.

A panel of Lilies and Oleanders (324) is also contributed by Mrs. Uloth, and a more lovely example of flower-painting there is not in the Exhibition. We commend it to the study of students and to the admiration of all lovers of flowers.

Mrs. Whitworth's 271 appears to be a sort of Hindu Annunciation, a desolate-looking Marathi cooly woman with grief-swollen features and seasick expression is sitting in a Murillo-like halo of green clouds. There is probably a deep meaning in this picture, if we had the wit to find it out.

Unusual refinement and delicacy both of observation and execution are visible in Mrs. Griffith's view in Matheran, where the characteristic Cathedral Rock, bathed in a faint sunset glow, is framed by the finely drawn boughs of two rugged and gnarled trees. There is a certain resemblance to some of Birket Foster's work in the daintily elaborated foliage. But though the painting is carried to a high degree of finish, there is no sacrifice of breadth of effect.

Mrs. Stewart has sent some charming sketches, which though small, show great promise and remind one in their clearness, crispness, and purity of colour of the work of her sister, Mrs. James Jardine.

Mrs. Bruce illustrates in 353 the old adage that "a watched kettle never boils," a brilliantly coloured sketch of a party of native servants crouching round a kettle on a fire lighted in the jungle. A Madras cooly woman holding a *ghurrah* of water forms the apex of the pyramidal group. No single detail of the sketch is worked out, but the general effect is bright and not unpleasing. The same agreeable quality of colour with the same infirmity of detail may be seen in 259, which is otherwise a bright sparkling picture of two chubby native children selling fruit under an umbrella.

Mrs. Williamson's picture 306, the "Pariah Bagh," viewed from the right distance, is very effective. The hackneyed complimentary phrase of modern art criticism "vigorous brush work," is here well-earned. The study of a sketch of this kind from a distance of five yards, is a lesson on the use of the imagination in pictorial art.

Mrs. Kitchener is not as good as usual, and has not sufficiently studied nature nor taken due care in drawing.

Her picture of the "Kutub Minar" is, however, drawn with almost photographic fidelity, but with such delicacy of colouring on the building and back ground, that it is difficult to account for the very smudged and blackened foreground.

Mrs. Mander contributes about a dozen pictures, showing great industry and painstaking. She has made quite a new departure from her usual style in a number of architectural subjects, which though somewhat slight in handling are pleasing.

It is impossible not to admire the courage displayed in the series of pictures by Mrs. A. Ker. In some cases there is more than this great quality, but daring is at first sight their most obvious feature.

"A View in Bombay Harbour," "Bombay Street Scene," and a "Brilliant Sunset," in front of which a dak runner can be dimly discerned, are the best of the collection, and there is a vivid sense of humour in a conclave of crows assembled in a balustraded terrace or court. But while admiring these spirited and brilliant essays, it may be allowable to suggest that though an aptitude for colour is a priceless possession for an artist, must be cultivated in proportion.

Mrs. Bisset sends some charming little sketches about Bombay, Matheran, and Mahableshwar, which are truthful, fresh, and pleasing.

Miss Hussey has done some good work, and deserves all encouragement.

Miss E. Morrison sends a group of very well painted roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. C. Douglas, and Mr. J. B. Carroll have all worked with great energy at very difficult subjects. They all need to subdue their colours, which are laid on too heavily, especially the distances, and there is in their pictures usually in of aerial perspective.

Mrs. Brackenbury sends two dainty [illegible] a want of Indian fruit, charmingly painted little pictures

Mrs. McMullan has a [illegible] naturally [illegible] small picture of Hibiscus, [illegible] painted, and her "Sylvia" is a delicate [illegible] effective painting of a little fair girl's head with soft golden hair.

Mrs. Stranack sends some carefully painted Indian flowers.

Miss Nathan exhibits two small but very effective heads.

Among lady-artists a high place is taken by Miss Putlibai Wadia, whose "Daydreams" is a well painted study of a Parsee lady reclining on a couch. Of the same nationality is Mrs. Lalkaka who has not flinched from the difficulties of almost life-size portraiture. Miss Cama, Bombay School of Art, addresses herself to less difficult problems and paints studies of still life with no small skill and success. No Hindu or Muhammadan ladies have graced the Exhibition by their efforts, and yet it is a historical fact that in the time of the Mogul Emperors miniature painting was regularly taught to and practised by the ladies of the Imperial Court.

Miss Tocque (Bombay School of Art) exhibits a study of Eucharis Lilies, 224, which is very good, and Miss Tyabji two small studies of flowers very carefully painted but a little poor in colour.

Captain Hobday has long stood among those who know social India of to-day as a type of the versatile and accomplished young soldier, of whom we read so much in contemporary fiction. The personages described by Ouida and the author of Guy Livingstone, however, do everything out of their own heads and without any appearance of effort. In Captain Hobday's work, although there is no lack of dash and spirit and a surprising range of subjects, a considerable capacity for taking pains is also evident. The great distinction between the universal genius of fiction and him of real life probably lies in the fact that the latter, if he is wise, takes a great deal of trouble. It is certain that such designs as "Guns to the front" and "Afterwards" are the outcome of serious effort, and on a very different line from the smart and cleverly touched trifles that accompany them. The former is a really admirable sketch, good in all technical points, and full of [illegible] No less excellent is "Afterwards," where [illegible] horses and wounded or dying soldiers [illegible] incident. Monochrome is perhaps more congenial to the artist than colour, although the series of landscape subjects show some aptitude for bright tints. A group of *tamashawallahs*, one of whom is handling a cobra, is carried further than is the artist's usual habit, and is probably one of a coming series of studies of a more finished nature than such humorous and slight designs as "The long, long Indian day" and "Our Parsee Friends." A careful study of nature need not interfere with Captain Hobday's undeniable sense of humour and decided faculty for original design. So we may fairly hope for even better work in the future than is shown in the brilliant half score of sketches now shown.

Captain A. C. Lovett has a slighter, more summary, and, truth to say, a more conventional style of execution than Captain Hobday, and his native subjects are not so strong in humour and observation. Nor do his contributions of this year show any very distinct advance on those of the last Exhibition. Yet there is much to interest and please in his "Punjab Cavalry," and the slighter sketches of servants and soldiers. But if it is worth while to do thus much, surely it is abundantly worth while to go a little further, to look at nature more intently and, in short, to take a little more pains.

Colonel Salmon shows a s[illegible] Swiss sketches that are crisp and sharp and ve[illegible] attractive, making one pant for the clear bright air of those life-giving regions.

Col. Hutchinson has two water-colours, Nos. 1 and 33, that have a good deal of merit but are somewhat heavy in colour. His best work is in monochrome, a view from Singhur Fort, and this is good in drawing and light and shade.

Mr. H. Scannell exhibits a good study, 284, of a street scene in Poona.

Mr. G. P. Tate has had unusual opportunities for studying the characteristic scenery of Quetta and the Mekran country, as is shown by half-a-dozen interesting drawings. "The defile of the Doraski" is perhaps one of the best, but all are valuable in a topographic sense.

Mr. G. A. Anderson's "Morning Bath" showing dusky nymphs bathing in a stream overshadowed by brightly-coloured foliage, painted in a peculiarly spotty manner is a better picture than would appear from this summary de scription. It has narrowly missed being a very admirable picture indeed, and shows great promise. A bright morning on the Hooghly with a fresh breeze blowing the stream into a confused "popple," as sailors say, and swelling the tattered sails of a couple of country boats has been attempted by the same artist and considering the great difficulty of the subject, with no small measure of success. At one corner of the picture, a blinding blaze of sun-light obliterates the horizon and all forms near it, while the other corner has the crazy boat and a lowlying bank for its incidents. The execution is spotty, and the picture as a whole can scarcely be described as attractive, but there is an air of freshness and of first hand, and of an honestly rendered impression that make it interesting.

Mr. T. B. Vears sends a number of pictures, which are more or less disappointing, as they are carelessly drawn, and the figures are out of all proportion. He does not show the improvement that might be expected from so much practice.

It is to be regretted that the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood was able to contribute so little, but it is pleasant to see again his nice study of the fruit and flowers of the Goldar Tree, and his "Ploughman," a copy of a landscape in Sepia, is exceedingly well done.

Captain Oldfield, R. A., is welcomed as a new exhibitor of great promise. He paints with delicacy and fidelity, and his colouring is natural and pleasing.

There are a number of oil studies by the late C. G. Campbell mostly fresh-looking sea views from the south coast of England, which form a pleasing addition to the loan collection.

It is scarcely too much to say that the drawings exhibited by Mr. A. W. Rimington are the best, as they are certainly the most instructive landscape art in the whole collection. It is easy to speak of making a direct transcript from nature, but the faculty of seeing truly and of putting down at once and with a certain hand the impression received by a trained eye is exceedingly rare. Mr. Rimington possesses this gift. Everybody who knows England can appreciate the charm of such a drawing as his "West-Country Vicarage," but only an artist can fairly appreciate its technical merits. Briefly, in this, as in his other drawings, one might say that Mr. Remington had reached his aim in the simplest and shortest possible way, but neither this nor any verbal statement possible to a virtuoso in language could convey an adequate idea of their peculiar strength and quality.

A number of pictures came after printing the catalogue from Mr. J. Dearle. His water[illegible] sketches are of great purity, freshness and ab[illegible]olor

There seems to be no good reason why Jity. tonjee Bomonji should elaborately ins[illegible]r. Pes- various portraits of himself here show[illegible]cribe the Parsee Artist," for surely he is not th[illegible]n as "The trian devoted to Art. But this is m[illegible]only Zoroas- and the portraits, *per se*, are of un[illegible]erely a detail Mr. Bomonji is no less expert in p[illegible]eniable merit. colour, and shows some very fine [illegible]stel than in oil pieces executed in this med[illegible] fruit and still-life force and solidity, as well [illegible]um with wonderful nature finely drawn and col[illegible] studies of heads from Parsee lady engaged in [illegible]ured. A portrait of a characteristic but marke[illegible]knitting is vigorous and to blackness. Yet whil[illegible] by an unpleasing tendency be wrong not to a[illegible] hinting a criticism, it would and appreciative [illegible]knowledge in the most cordial artist, and his w[illegible]terms the great merits of this

The commu[illegible]de range of accomplishment. belongs wi[illegible]ity to which Mr. Pestonji Bomonji and develo[illegible] doubtless take a pride in encouraging The [illegible]ping his talents.

of Art students of the Calcutta and Bombay Schools still[illegible] send a number of studies from life and from wo[illegible]life, and architectural subjects, which are well-[illegible]th careful examination. Among those names [illegible]hose works may be specially noted are A. C. Vaz, [illegible]. V. Dhurandhar, D. K. Mhatre, A. X. Trindade, [illegible]alit Mohun Bose, Hurry Bullar Das, N. N. Desai, and N. G. Jeste.

Mr. Isaac Benjamin, a former student of the Bombay School of Art, and who took the Viceroy's medal at the Calcutta Art Exhibition, contributes water-colours of great merit, especially No. 2, a study of two Jewish girls, which is unfortunately very badly placed and difficult to see.

He contributes also a number of studies of plants and flowers which could not be excelled in minute and truthful execution.

Mr. Raja Ravi Vurma, occasionally described as the Travancore artist, has a large and varied practice in Art, very fully represented here. One cannot but respect his gifts, while regretting a certain want of the faculty of selection. He seems to paint everything that offers with a fine impartiality of taste and an equal mediocrity of execution. And he has curious notions as to the proportions of the human form. A female figure in his clever "Village Bazar" measures ten heads in height. If Mr. R. Vurma will take the trouble to study proportion, to revise his somewhat chalky colour, and to refine his drawing he ought to go far. Portraits of Sir Charles Pritchard and the late Rao Saheb V. Mandlik attest his power of seizing the salient points of a likeness. In the commercial world quantity ranks before quality, but in the field of art one good thing attempted is worth a hundred miscellaneous poor things done.

It should be superfluous to dwell at length on the qualities of Mr. Griffiths' work, its gravity, strength, and highly accomplished technique. Evidences of his teaching may be traced in the work of the most capable of the native artists who exhibit on this occasion, especially in that of Mr. Pestonjee Bomonji and Mr. Isaac Benjamin, both of whom possess more technical skill and scientific knowledge of art than artistic instinct. Mr. Griffiths' portrait of the late Rao of Kutch is one of the best pictures ever painted of an Indian potentate. The picture of the late Sir Michael Westropp is so unfortunately hung as to be practically invisible, but those who remember the original will not fail to acknowledge its force and truth. No less sincere and searching is the portrait of Dr. Langley, painted in a somewhat low key of colour and uncompromising in its fidelity. Careless and easy going sketchers would do well to note the drawing of the hands in this characteristic work. The qualities of the small picture, "At the Well" are of a more popular kind, for the work is like a jewel in colour, while the design is full of classic grace. And yet the materials are of the simplest to be seen daily anywhere in Western India, being merely two native women at a well-brink with a brightly coloured back ground behind them. A portrait of the late Partabhai Charan of Bhownugger is admirable in character and expression. Mr. Griffiths also shows a plaster bust full life-size of the late Mr. Eduljee Framjee Allbless remarkable for its powerful and learned modelling. When completed in marble, this work will find a place in the Allbless Bagh.

There is a bust of a Parsee Priest by Mr. M. B. Kanga excellently well modelled and a bust of the late Lady Petit by Mr. Devji Bhavan, which is a speaking likeness and delineated with great delicacy and force.

Mr. G. K. Mhatre, who is a youth of only sixteen, exhibits "a Girl Sewing," which reminds one of Monti's "Reading Girl." He has worked this out entirely by himself, and it is wonderfully natural and life-like, and though the head, hands, and feet are somewhat out of proportion, it is well modelled and a very creditable production for so young an artist.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND THE RUPEE.

LORD ROBERTS' REPRESENTATION.

THE following note by the Commander-in-Chief in India, on the hardship caused to military officers in India by the depreciated state of the rupee, has been submitted to the Viceroy:—

The officers of the army have hitherto, with the exception of a few who have submitted memorials on the subject, refrained from pressing on the attention of Government the hardships which they in common with other official classes in India have suffered from the gradual depreciation of the rupee. This inaction is not due to want of interest in a question that affects them and their families so vitally, but is to be ascribed to a feeling that something will eventually be done by Government for their relief, and also to a sense of discipline, which has prevented them from approaching Government with a representation of their personal grievances.

It seems to me fitting that I, as the Head of the Army in India, should take the present opportunity of placing before the Head of the Government a brief summary of the position in which the majority of military officers, especially those of the Indian Service, now find themselves, and of recording my conviction that, unless remedial measures are promptly adopted, the character and efficiency of the service will be injuriously affected.

I propose to take the position of the married officer first. In former days the officer who had spent his life in this country had a preferential claim to the nomination of his sons to the various departments of the Indian Service. Of late years, however, the only means of entering the public service has been by open competition, and the expensive education consequent on this change of system fell heavily on the resources of the Indian officer even when the rupee was at par. With the rupee at 1s 2¾d. the difficulty of providing for this item of almost obligatory expenditure has very largely increased.

The necessity, or at any rate the extreme desirability, of educating his children in England also compels the Indian officers to find a home for them in that country. In many cases he has no relations to undertake their care and management; and as strangers cannot be induced to accept such responsibilities without profit to themselves, it follows, that his purse is again heavily taxed to meet this requirement.

While his children are being educated at home, the officer has to keep up his establishment in India in a manner befitting his rank and the profession to which he belongs.

I will now quote figures in support of the foregoing remarks.

Taking the case of a major who is 2nd-in-command of a Bengal Infantry regiment, his pay and allowances amount to Rs. 910 a month, not including the contract allowance of Rs. 85, for his wing command, the profit from which, if any, is so small that it need not be taken into account. Out of his Rs. 910, he has to pay toward family pension funds a sum which varies according to the official rate of exchange, and number and sex of his children. This year his monthly subscription for wife, two sons, and one daughter would amount to Rs. 40-8-0. Income Tax amounts to about Rs. 20. This leaves him a net balance of about Rs. 850.

Even with the most rigid economy, he is unable to support himself on less than Rs. 300 a month. This includes mess bills, house rent, subscriptions to mess band and regimental institution, up-keep of charger, uniform and camp equipage, pay of servants, and the numerous incidental expenses which increase the cost of living in India. This leaves Rs. 550 per mensem, for the maintenance and education of his family in England.

The official rate of [illegible] cial year has been fixed [illegible] exchange for the ensuing finan- market rate will be [illegible]ed at 1s. 2¾d., and presumably the rate the sum [illegible]se somewhat lower. At the official or say £4[illegible] of Rs. 550 represents £33 16s. a month, sum which [illegible]5 per annum, consequently this is the largest can which an officer of the rank I am considering, [illegible]pe to send home after practising the most pain- self-denial himself in India, and, indeed, barely living up to the requirements of his position. Even then I think it will be conceded that £400 per annum is but a scanty provision for the purpose for which it is intended.

In making this calculation I have assumed that the married officer with a family regards it as his duty to educate his children at home or on the Continent. In many instances, however, he now finds it impossible to do do so without getting into debt, and he has therefore to choose between exceeding his income (which from the circumstances of the case is a precarious one), and depriving his children of the advantages of an education out of India at an age when it is most beneficial to them and most conducive to their future welfare.

It is, moreover, a reasonable and proper desire on the part of the married officer, especially if called upon to serve in such a climate as that of India, to put by money for old age and to make additional provision for his family by insurance; but at the present rate of exchange he cannot hope to do either the one or the other.

Again when the officer is obliged to take furlough to England, either from ill-health or on account of private affairs, he raises the necessary funds with the greatest difficulty and often has to content himself from sheer poverty, with a second class passage in the company of servants and persons of inferior social rank.

I would here bring to notice that within the past few days the leading steam-ship companies have raised their rates of passage money from India, thus adding to the officer's difficulties in this respect.

Pecuniary embarrassment also prevents many officers from taking the furlough to England, which is due to them after a long service in India, and which is often very desirable for the maintenance of their health, and therefore for the satisfactory performance of their duties. The neglect of this precaution may not seem of much importance at the time, but when it is continued for several years, and applies to many officers, the consequences affect the *morale* and well-being of the whole army.

The case of the married officer in the Native Cavalry is as hard as, if not harder than, in the Native Infantry. He gets Rs. 30 a month more than his Infantry comrade, but the up-keep of his horses, uniform, and equipments is proportionately higher than the increase of his pay.

Married officers below the rank of major, and below the position of 2nd-in-command, have even a harder struggle, into the details of which I need not enter, although they are too painfully apparent to those who have witnessed or have to undergo them.

Young officers who have not married find great difficulty in keeping up their position properly from the depreciated state of the rupee. Most of their uniform and equipment comes from England, military outfitters at home supplying, as a rule, better and cheaper goods than similar firms in India. But whether the articles are obtained from England or India, the increased cost falls on the purchaser; in the one case, by the conversion of rupees into English currency, and in the other, by the enhanced prices charged by the Indian outfitter to protect himself from loss.

The regulations for remitting money through official channels from India to England permit of remittances being made solely for the benefit of certain specified relatives of the remitter. He is unable to send home at the more favourable official rate of exchange, money to pay his debts there, because such remittances would be for his own personal benefit.

These rules might perhaps be relaxed in cases where it can be clearly shown that the remittance is intended to pay for uniform or to meet other necessary military expenses.

The only complete remedy for the hardships I have alluded to is either the restoration of the rupee to its par value, or the augmentation of officers' salaries proportionately to its depreciation.

Should the present condition of affairs continue, or become worse, I have grave reason to apprehend that the *morale*, the position and the general efficiency of the officers of the army in India will be seriously affected.

THE death is announced of Senor Martos, former President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

THE Raja of Dholepur had a very nasty fall from his horse the other day while going to camp at one of his shooting and pig-sticking grounds. The horse he was riding, a very fine Arab, while turning a rather sharp corner, came down with his Highness, smashing the near stirrup iron and severely hurting his Highness. His Highness has been confined to the house for nearly two weeks, but hopes to be in the saddle again in the course of a week.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR JOHN HUDSON, who commanded the Indian contingent in the Soudan campaign, is to succeed Sir George Greaves as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

IN Burma District Orders, General Stewart records his high opinion of the services of the 39th Garhwalis, who for two years have been employed in the Chin Hills, and are now about to leave Burma. General Stewart says that the gallantry of the regiment, wherever it met the enemy, and its endurance of hardships and sickness have been conspicuous; and especially so in the Tlang-Tlang column, and in the arduous march of the Nwengal Lushai column. General Stewart conveys his thanks to Colonel Mainwaring, Major Browne, and the officers, and desires that all the native ranks may be informed of his entire satisfaction with the excellent spirit and discipline displayed by them.

SPEED on the Bezvada-Godavery section of the East Coast Railway, which is to be opened very soon, is to range from 10 miles to 20 miles an hour until all arrangements are in full workng order.

LIKE the late Nawab of Mamdot, Usman Khan, uncle of the present little Nawab, who is a minor, takes a great interest in horse-breeding. The horses on the estate, which is under the superintendence of Rai Maya Das, seem well looked after and cared for in every way. The supply of grass is abundant in that part of the Ferozepore district, so that there is no difficulty about obtaining fodder.

THERE is a fresh and decidedly novel complication as regards the Mundi Seorajis. Thirteen men, who were imprisoned some time ago for having assaulted the Rajah's sepoys in the Durbar Hall, were lately ordered to be released. They, however, utterly declined to leave the jail, or even to allow their irons to be removed without an order from the English Government.

THE other morning Admiral Kennedy inspected the Naval Volunteers at Rangoon. Very short notice was given, yet 75 men paraded. Admiral Kennedy said that their dress and turn-out were very creditable, considering the short time they had been together. There was generally a good deal of opposition to Naval Volunteers, but this should not discourage them.

THE Kolar gold field report shows that at the Champion Reef there was a gratifying increase in the amount of gold produced during the last month as compared with December, 1,100 tons of quartz crushed yielding 1,500 ozs. of gold as compared with 1,404 oz. from 1,150 tons. At the Balaghat-Mysore during the last month 1,316 tons of stuff, of which 560 tons were quartz., were crushed and yielded 842 ozs. of gold, as against 786 ozs. from 520 tons in December.

COLONEL R. V. RIDDELL, Royal Engineers, Mint Master, Bombay, has been granted leave for nine months; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Johnson, Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, for ten months; Colonel G. Swinley, Royal Artillery, Colonel on the Staff, Sialkot, for eight months; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. McNeale, Commandant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; Surgeon-Major W. Conry, M. B., 13th Bengal Lancers, for one year; Major C. C. Ellis, Military Works Department, for one year.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the Commander-in-Chief's proposal that the future tenure of the medical charges of the ten battalions of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiments shall in each case be limited to five years and that extensions and re-appointments shall be forbidden, but those medical officers now in charge of any of these battalions, who have already held their appointments for five years, will be allowed to continue in medical charge till the expiration of three years from the date of the introduction of the new rule now sanctioned, and those who have not completed five years will remain for five years from the same date.

IN reference to the possible closing of the mints to free coinage, says a Calcutta commercial correspondent, there would appear to be an increase among business men here who hold to the opinion that the remedy will eventually be applied; yet there are not a few who lean to the belief that the step that really will be taken is something betwixt and between, namely, the imposition of a duty on the metal on the sliding scale, and these latter profess good reasons for thinking as they do. It is said that there are divisions in the Councils both at home and here, that can only be met by the modified closing of the mints in the form just stated. It is impossible to say what amount of truth there is in such reports, and they are only narrated here in the form in which they are the subject of remark among men who are met in business.

THE District Judge of Jhansi has been deputed by the Government of the North-West Provinces to institute inquiries into some alleged irregularities in the Munsiff's Court at Oorai.

MISS BESSIE DOYLE has received from Leipzig the latest composition from the violin of Herr Sitt, the famous Capellmeister of the Leipzig Conservatorium. It is a Romanza and Mazurka (Op: 52) published and copyrighted by Fulenberg of Leipzig, and is dedicated to Miss Doyle. It is probable that its first public performance in India may take place during the D'Ensem-Doyle Company's season at the Calcutta Town Hall.

SOME excitement has prevailed in the Brahman community of Delhi because three local pundits had entered into an agreement to proceed to America in the service of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. The whole of the female relations of the two younger Brahmans called one evening upon the senior of the Chicago staff and protested against their kinsmen going so far abroad. Their agreements have been cancelled, and others are being engaged. The senior pundit, however, is fully resolved to go to America, and over his case there is excitement in Brahman circles in Delhi.

A CORRESPONDENT, a well-known medical officer in the North-West Provinces, says the *Pioneer*, a few days ago forwarded us a most extraordinary specimen enclosed in a small microscope. Fourteen months ago (25th November 1891) a couple of mites from a Stilton cheese were placed on the glass of the microscope with a point of a pin for the entertainment of some children. "I thought," writes our correspondent, "no more about the subject, and put the microscope in my desk, and left for the hills. About a week ago I happened to want to use the microscope, and looked through to see if it was clean. To my astonishment there were the mites lively, well, and apparently very happy, and this after being between two little glass discs for fourteen months, to January 1893. I had no intention of keeping the insects imprisoned for so long, but there is the fact. They have been between the two glasses without food or fluid of any kind, packed away in a drawer for fourteen months." We may add that a trying passage through the Post Office from Roorkee, in exceedingly cold weather, has apparently not impaired the vitality of the mites; they are there still, apparently as lively as ever. We leave to entomologists to decide how the mites have lived for fourteen months on the memory of a Stilton cheese.

THE following is the text of the War Office memorandum on long distance marching competitions:—"The Commander-in-Chief has observed that so-called marching competitions have been sanctioned in certain districts. His Royal Highness is unable to see that any advantage can be obtained from these exercises, and it is not improbable that more or less harm may result from them. His Royal Highness is anxious that general officers commanding should encourage the physcial training of their men by all the means in their power, but competitions of this nature, while possibly exhausting some of the competitors unduly, can answer no useful purpose; and as they are conducted at different stations under different conditions as to weather and roads, can offer no test of relative merit, and should therefore be discouraged.

THE results of the Madras Matriculation Examination this year seem to have come as a surprise to many says the local paper, only 15 per cent. of the number sent up having passed in the three classes.

OWING to the want of funds it has not been found possible to be very forward with the stations and with many of the arrangements of the Bezwada-Godavery section of the East Coast Railway; but the Engineer-in-Chief is doing his best to push on the settlement of accommodation and appliances sufficient for the opening of the line by the end of this month.

THE tank restoration scheme in the Madras Presidency is said to be proceeding gradually. The Report for the last official year, just issued, shows that seven investigation parties were at work in the following Districts, viz., Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, North Arcot, Chingleput, Kistna, and Vizagapatam. The party working in the Chingleput District was closed after preparing estimates for relief purposes for which it was formed. Up to the end of the year catchment areas aggregating 25,128 square miles had been completely investigated and estimates for works, amounting to Rs. 34·04 lakhs, sanctioned, of which 23·20 lakhs had been worked out.

THE authorities acted with great promptitude, and telegraphed information to every part of the United Kingdom, the police have been unable to trace the movements or discover the whereabouts of two corporals of the Royal Engineers who decamped with seven days' pay intended for the men of the B and C Companies stationed at Brompton Barracks. It appears that, according to custom, the 200 odd men belonging to these companies fell in at about five o'clock on a recent Friday evening to receive their pay for the week, when it was discovered that Pay-Corporals Murby and Vincent were missing. The safe was examined, and it transpired that £260, intended for paying the men, had disappeared. The difficulty of tracing the defaulting corporals is enhanced by the fact that they escaped in civilian clothes. It seems that the lieutenant of Murby's Company deposited the money in the safe, and was about to take away the key, when the corporal suggested it had better be left for the captain in case he came. The unsuspecting officer adopted the suggestion, and thus played into the hands of the thieves.

LIEUTENANT P. G. ANDERSON, 24th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to the Hongkong Battalion in the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Dawson, who lost his life in the wreck of the Bokhara.

THE ladies' golf tournament at Karachi was won on Monday last by Mrs. James Currie, whose scores for the three rounds were 65, 73, and 67. Mrs. Fitzherbert came in second with a total score for the three rounds of 212. All the ladies played on their own merits, and some of the strokes made were particularly good, Mrs. Currie's score of 65 being the lowest ever made by a lady on the Karachi links, and the round is not often made in less even by a man.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Peshawar, on Thursday morning, at 7-50.

THE polo team of the Bays is staying at Meerut for a few days to practice for the Inter-Regimental Tournament.

APPARENTLY there will not be as many changes as usual in the higher strata of the Civil Service this summer, and the effect of the permanent vacancy in the Board, consequent on Mr. Kaye's impending retirement, will be absorbed by Mr. Woodburn's return to the Provinces from the Legislative. In the Judicial Branch Mr. Martin, Judge of Banda, is retiring, and Mr. Denman, at present doing Additional Judge's work at Saharunpur, takes his place. Mr. L. M. Thornton at present officiating as Legal Remembrancer, on the return of Mr. Deas, goes as Judge to Jaunpur, to relieve Mr. J. W. Muir. The vacant hot weather districts are falling now-a-days to men whose standing in the service is in refreshing contrast with that of the Officiating Magistrate of eight or ten years back. Mr. Pike goes to Fatehgarh, Mr. Broun to Etawah, Mr. McCallum Wright to Busti, Mr. Trethewy to Azamgarh, and Mr. Winter to Mirzapore i[illegible] of the Benares Family Domains. These charge [illegible] ments m[illegible] appoint- the Secre[illegible] vacant in [illegible] filled by Mr. Taylor, wh[illegible] duty in the office.

A CAL[illegible] says:—"It will come as a sad [illegible] European community of this city [illegible] death of Mr. William Carr Turnbull [illegible]own and so much loved and respected [illegible] Carr Turnbull, Calcutta loses, not only one o[illegible]ost popular amateurs, but a man who had many excellent qualities of head and heart. Talented, social, and hospitable to a degree, Mr. Turnbull was always to the fore when his exceptionally good histrionic services were sought in aid of any charitable purpose, and few who entered his bright little home have enjoyed a more pleasant welcome, or more cheery hospitality, than he invariably offered to his friends and acquaintances. Formerly in the army, Mr. Turnbull entered civil life as a thoroughly trained and efficient riding master, and to his teaching many a fair equestrienne in Calcutta owes the pleasing compliments that have been passed on her graceful riding. Mr. Turnbull was a man of exceptionally fine physique, and nothing but a most serious disease could have wrecked so splendid a constitution. We learn that he developed remittent fever of a very malignant type, that he passed safely, through a number of serious complications, but his strength succumbed, on the 18th day of the fever, and he died on Friday. Mr. Turnbull leaves a wife and three little ones to mourn his loss, and to these the hearts of his many friends will go out in warm and earnest sympathy.

WRITING of Metal Mining shares in Calcutta, the commercial correspondent of a contemporary says: There have been two or three transactions in Palgunj at Re. 1-8 per share of Re. 1, and this concern continues to be in favour, with the prospect of an early smelting of tin ore on a larger scale. At the annual Sonapet meeting a committee of four shareholders was formed for the purpose of co-operating with the directors as to the future of the Company's operations. The utmost economy will have to be exercised owing to the anticipated difficulty in obtaining funds after the present cash balance is exhausted. In regard to the Bengal Gold and Silver Company nothing further is known, the executive here awaiting the arrival by next mail of Mr. Mackillican, who has been in treaty with a London syndicate about the sale of the land on which the recent find is said to have been made. The Patpat Company deserves better support; a lakh is needed to further develop the discoveries of copper ore, and it is said that over half the amount is subscribed; the balance, if contributed will enable work to be commenced and vigorously pushed. Mr. Holland's report is sufficiently encouraging to make it a promising speculation. Now that the market has been weeded of many of the wild-cat schemes of three years ago, a few of the companies still surviving, that have done good work, deserve a better fate. Concerns like Sonapet, Bengal Gold and Silver, and Patpat, are, or will be very soon, without further means of subsistence, and shareholders are only asked for a triflingly small further subscription, for the purpose of completing the work now in hand, and that in each case is not without some show of promise.

THERE was another general snowfall over the entire Kulu valley on the night of the 27th-28th, about an inch lying on the ground at the lower end. This was followed by a thaw, succeeded in its turn by hailstorms and thunder, followed by heavy rain on the night of the 28th, which caused a landslip on the Simla road some two miles south of Bajaura, about thirty feet of the roadway having gone down bodily into the Beas. The snow has brought down an unusually large number of woodcock; they are being flushed in gardens close to houses and in all sorts of unusual places. The zemindars report from five and six feet of snow at 8,000 feet on the hills to the west and a considerable number of both goral and kakur got stuck in the snow and were captured alive and a party of native shikaris also got stuck crossing a bit of ground where there was a hollow; they got into a drift, and five out of the six men who composed the party suddenly found themselves up to their necks and quite unable to extricate themselves. Luckily for them the sixth of the party, who was a little behind, stopped in time and went back to the nearest village for help. As it was the five captives had to remain where they were for over three hours until the arrival of a rescue party with ropes when they were all hauled out with some difficulty. It is to be hoped that they enjoyed their day's shooting.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: Nothing gives us greater pleasure than to notice the report of the business annually transacted by our local Chamber of Commerce. Though the matters to which it attends are more or less in connexion with the expansive trade of this great city, which is in every sense the Alexandria of Asia, it is also true that in an indirect way its activity displays itself in other matters which affect the welfare of the public generally. And so far the public spirit of the Chamber deserves the highest praise of the entire community of Bombay. For instance, the suggestions regarding local postal deliveries and those touching extra mail service by vessels other than the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. Again, the new and handsome shed erected at the Apollo Pier by the Port Trustees owes its origin to the Chamber. Not only is it a convenience for the mail passengers, but it affords the public at large a comfortable place of retreat in the cool hours of the evening. And anything which contributes to the recreation of the people is certainly to be much commended. It is much to be wished that in matters of this character the Municipal Commissioner would strike out new paths for himself and carve out a name, just as his indefatigable energy and influence have associated his name with the local leper asylum. Popularity is no doubt a capricious goddess. But it may be taken for granted that nothing is more solid than that popularity which is based on popular satisfaction—a popularity which derives its best title from energies spent in constantly devising new schemes for the health, comfort, and recreation of the toiling masses.

THE "POOR PARIAHS OF MANKIND."

Says the "Rast Goftar": The example of consideration shown to low-castes by the Madras Government is worth following by the Indian authorities generally. The Government of Lord Wenlock have been reserving land for these poor pariahs of mankind, 1,500 acres having already been so reserved in one district alone. These out-castes of society have no place either in the heart or the politics of the educated native. No one will lend a hand for their amelioration and advancement. Nay, it is never imagined that they need be better than they are. It is regarded as an ordination of nature that they should be what they are.—poor, despised, down-trodden, half-starving creatures. Government alone can come to the succour of these dumb animals. Missionaries have been doing their part in raising them from their deep degradation. In so far as their conversion to Christianity changes their whole inner being, and their mode of existence, admitting them to the society of man on equal terms, it is much to be welcomed. Government have hitherto done little for them. It is given to the "Benighted Presidency" to show the way which other provinces ought to be glad to follow.

ANOTHER BLOW TO HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

Says the "Subodha Patrika": Yet another blow to Hindu Social Reform! Mr. Justice Telang, who stands deservedly at the top of Hindu society and has on several occasions declared his views in favour of certain reforms in the customs of that society, has laid himself open to grave censure by celebrating the marriage of his daughter, who is only 8 years old! It is with a heavy heart that we have to say it, but it must be candidly said that this blow to Hindu reform adds to and in a way completes the humiliation of the cause and the party identified with it! There is doubtless some excuse for the conduct of Mr. Justice Telang, but it should be borne in mind, that in these cases excuses exist in abundance, and one excuse

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

CONSEQUENT upon the settlement of the regulations for mobilization for home defence announced last August, the Adjutant-General has just made a new distribution of the regular cavalry and infantry, which allots the greater part of the regiments and battalions at home to three army corps, instead of providing for one only, as has been the previous practice. In place of appointing seven regiments of cavalry to form a division and act on lines of communication for a single army corps, fifteen of the regiments at home have their mobilization duties assigned to them by the new arrangement, twelve being taken to form four brigades and each army corps having one regiment for general purposes.

It is understood that the Duke of Edinburgh, who relinquishes his command at Devonport in August next, will probably be offered an important post at the Admiralty, the only appointment which an officer holding his rank in the navy could take. His Royal Highness' successor at Devonport has not yet been selected.

It has been announced that the Commander-in-Chief has awarded the medal for long service and good conduct to the large number of 156 non-commissioned officers and men, 49 of the recipients—who are all, with one exception, below the rank of sergeant—being granted a gratuity with it. Of the 156, 13 belong to the cavalry, 48 to the artillery, 9 to the engineers, 4 to the Foot Guards, 65 to the line battalions, 5 to the Medical Staff Corps, 5 to the Corps of Military Staff Clerks, 2 to the Asiatic Artillery, 2 to the Ordnance Store Corps, 1 to the Corps of Armourers, 1 to the Army Service Corps, and 1 to the Militia Permanent Staff.

Nine hundred shots per minute have been fired by a new machine-gun invented by Messrs. Browning Brothers, of Ogden, Utah, and recently tested at New Haven by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. This beats the record of the Maxim machine-gun by about 150 shots per minute. The new annihilator has a water jacket which holds a gallon of water, surrounding the barrel, and when the gun is at work this water supply is evaporated in one minute. In experiments made without the water jacket, the barrel was too hot for safety in less than half-a-minute. The breech is loaded from a continuous web belt, holding the cartridges in pockets. The representatives of the Krupp, Armstrong, and Canet guns have been fighting a wordy but bloodless battle upon the question of the killing capacities of their respective weapons. The initial velocity of the largest of these projectiles now exceeds, half-a-mile per second, and the penetrating energy varies from 200 to 300 foot tons per pound of powder, with a momentum of about 50,000 foot tons, which means that a mass of metal can be hurled forth with a destructive power something like that of the average railway collision. Canet claims to do you as much injury as Krubb or Armstrong for half the money, and with greater simplicity and elegance. These things have a savage and barbarous sound about them, but there can be no question they are among the triumphs of civilisation, they are authentic footprints of the march of intellect.

As to longevity in the services, writes the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette," we must content ourselves by quoting the instance of Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, G.C.B., the senior officer of the Navy. He was the only surviving officer who had served in the war of the French Revolution, which was ended by Treaty of Amiens in 1802, his name being entered on the books of the "Oiseau" in 1795; he it was who took the "Shannon," of which he was second lieutenant, and the "Chesapeake" into harbour after the famous conflict; his long and distinguished service caused the retention of his name on the active list as long as he lived, so that it appeared on the navy books for a period of ninety-seven years; he was rated as A.B. when only four years old, but did not go to sea till 1804, when he was thirteen. He died at the age of one hundred years and ten months. There are, comparatively speaking, few instances of a human being attaining so great an age as this, unless where the evidence has been of a collateral kind and not established by written records. In the cases quoted, indisputable records exist which distinguish them from the reported instances of Old Parr and others, whose ages have been much exaggerated because they lived at a time when no accurate chronological records were kept, and when it was customary to fix the dates of occurrences by comparing them in the memory with other events believed to have happened about the same time. Hence arose many fallacies.

The trial by court-martial of Admiral Fairfax, writes "Broad Brow," has led many soldiers to inquire why a similar course is not adopted when disasters occur on shore. The suggestion is not put forward in any Draconian spirit, nor is it implied that the officers of our land forces are ever so much in fault as to necessitate resorting to what is now regarded as an extreme measure. The "Broad Arrow" has more than once gone out of its way to plead for mercy towards those who have perhaps not acted up to their reputations, and it does not now express a decided opinion on a difficult question. Trial by court-material, however, has the advantage of bringing out facts by sworn testimony, and as a means of bringing out facts it is invaluable. What we want to get at in all cases is the truth; and if we adopt trial by court-martial as a means of doing so, as does the navy, no discredit is necessarily imputed to the "prisoner." There is no more impartial tribunal than trial by one's brother officers, and none where sympathy towards the accused is more sincerely extended. The innocent man certainly need not fear the ordeal, nor even he who has anything substantial to plead in extenuation. If, on the other hand, the fault be serious, and guilt is pressed home without alleviating circumstances, surely it is only right, just and fair to others that blame should fall on the proper shoulders.

The most satisfactory issue of the Fairfax court-martial, observes another service paper, is to be found in the fact that no one appears to have feared it. A matter totally apart from the question of whether or no it was wise to hold it. There is no sign that the service is becoming over-cautious in its navigation as a consequence of the long spell of peace and the increase of newspaper criticism. To expect a British admiral with a comparatively small squadron of handy armour-clads to do less than Villeneuve did eighty-seven years ago with a fleet of thirty sail of the line and half-a-dozen frigates is ridiculous on the face of it. If a two or three-knot flood tide is to keep our ships hanging about outside a port, then farewell to the efficiency of the navy. The vindication of Admiral Fairfax's seamanship has demonstrated that British officers of the present day, like their predecessors, are not to be deterred by bogeys which may frighten less skilful sailors, and, this being the case, we can forgive the authorities for pandering to unintelligent criticism by ordering the second trial.

The War Office has acted very sensibly, thinks the "Broad Arrow," in putting its foot down upon the marching competitions, which were threatening to become an unspeakable nuisance. Practice in route-marching is what the British army wants badly enough—at any rate in England, for in India during the cold season it gets enough and to spare. But this fantastic emulation between insignificant squads, some equipped one way, some another, those in one competition carrying ball ammunition, those in a second carrying none, and all of them inspired rather with the anxiety of gaining a money prize than with any real 'espirit de corps,' was fast attaining objectionable proportions. Again, the strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link, and the marching powers of a battalion are not to be measured by those of a specially-selected, specially-trained and coached squad. The thing was interesting so far as it went, and within limits. It has now ceased to be either interesting or useful, and the subsidence of the craze will be regarded by the army with very genuine relief and satisfaction.

Though the recent memorandum of the Commander-in-Chief upon long-distance marching competitions does not take the form of a direct order for their discontinuance, the proposals for contests of the kind which have been made by several volunteer corps, both in the metropolis and other parts of the country, have been abandoned. In some instances, however, it is proposed to substitute competitions in which, while comparatively short distances will be marched, the conditions will include other practices tending to prove general military efficiency, particularly that men shall complete the contests in a state perfectly prepared to open steady and effectual fire, and therefore without that undue distress which his Royal Highness especially deprecates.

The surroundings of the Bosphorus are adapted by nature to defensive operations. All that has been here advanced as necessary could be carried out before August, 1893, the date at which experts say Russian preparations will be not only nearly complete, but thoroughly tested. Mobile as Turkish troops are, when properly handled, they, as well as the 'terrain' lend themselves to a system of fortified pivots, but the troops must be at hand to close the intervals. Such a system of a vast outer arc of defence is perfectly feasible, if the war ministry of the Sultan will recognise that the heart of a country beats at the capital, and that it is better to weaken the extremities of the antenna (the detached troops beyond the seas) than to risk the success of the Russian 'coup de main,' which is silently but surely and inexorably in course of preparation.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Arbib Brothers, 1,738 tons, Captain J Hill, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE s s Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain A Newey, sailed yesterday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain F A Lowell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain T Collins, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Rangoon (19th January), with a cargo of rice and cotton.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s s Hoseinee, 903 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida, Massowa and Jedda, with a general cargo and 107 deck passengers.

THE ss Drumfels, 1,568 tons, Captain A V Steedelman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (10th January), with a cargo of 2,697 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s s Drachenfels, 1,600 tons, Captain H Frerichs, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst from Hamburg and Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Merello, sailing to-day, at 3 p. m. :—For Genoa Mr R Botelier, Mrs Andrews, 2 children, and European nurse, Col and Mrs Stainforth, Mr F Paul and 2 Friends, Mr Mason, Mr H Dessacuer and 4 European deck, Mrs Lockhart, Mrs Walker, Mr E L Weeks, Mrs Tinley, one child, and ayah, Mr L C Larking and Mr Hall; For Aden—3 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ramillies ..	1903	Richard.....	A	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Clio	1779	Wood.....	B	F Muir & Co
,, Hoseini	903	Raffin.....	C	B & P S N Co
,, Drachenfels	1603	Frerichs	D E	Glade & Co
,, Akbar	1411	Baldwin	G	Hajl Cassum
,, Meridia	1487	Tompsett	H	K Nixon & Co
,, Slingsby ...	2094	Robinson	K	F Muir & Co
,, Wissman ..	286	Wiseknam ..	M	F Heyer
,, La Seyne ..	1151	Blanc.....	O	A Simeon
,, Almora ...	1697	Ingram	P	M Mackenzie & Co
H. M. Pollock ...	1623	McDowell ...	Q	K Nixon & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.
S.S. Oriental	3088	Moule	1 P & O Co.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchison	2 W&A Graham & Co
,, R.Rubattino.	644	Merello	3 F Branchi
,, Bormida.....	1499	Ansaldo.....	4 F Branchi
,, Carthage.....	4878	Horne	5 P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Emir.....	2620	Newey	6 K Nixon & Co
,, Mirzapore ..	3100	Harvey	7 P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Etolia	2113	Jones	8 K Nixon & Co
,, Lycia	2116	McNay	9 K Nixon & Co
,, C. of Perth .	2605	Swan	10 Sir C Forbes & Co,
Ship W Queen..	312	Dinnage	11 H S Siddick.
S.S. Umballa...	1100	Collins	12 B I S N Co
,, Arab.....	2722	Nash	15 K Nixon & Co
,, Lindes Farne	1944	Andrew.....	16 W & A Graham.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kapurthala..... 672 ..Livingstone..... M Mackenzie & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Thursday, 9th February.)

Schooner Columbus ....220 tons.....Junghans..... V Ebrahim

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Drumfels (s)	Stoodelman...	Barry, Jan 10.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Fazilka (s)	Lovell	Calcutta, &c
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone..	Karachi, &c.
	Arbib Brothers (s).	Hill	Diamond Island.
	Emir (s).....	Newey	Dunkirk, &c.

The steamer Hoseinee, Captain Raffin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lycia, for Liverpool via Karachi.
,, City of Perth, for Liverpool via Karachi,
,, Pachumba, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
2 Kut Sang s.....Jackson .....Penang, Jan. 28.
Wanderer s ..... Jeffreys ..... P. Said & Suez, Jan. 14
Ismalia s.....Morran.....Port Said, Jan 11.
3 Rajpootana s.....Mackinlay ...Calicut, Jan 21.
Baroda s .....Doherr.....Hamburg, Dec 5.
Carradale s.....Deckman ...Middlesborough, Nov 21
4 Cyrus s .....Simmons .....Nexapatam, Jan 31.
Ethiopia s .....Stafford .....Moulmein, Jan 29.
Shahzada s.....Crebbin .....Rangoon, Jan 23.
Angola bq .....Lookart .....Liverpool, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

February 2—Ships Sahahjehan and Krne.
Feb. 3.—Steamers Kasara and Maharani; and ships Moy and Carradale.
Feb. 4.—Steamers Nubia, Pindari and Fultala; and ship Kallipe.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—8 bales wool, Dvall Khimjee; 2 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 980 groundnuts, Glade and Co.
Persia s—23 bales wool, R Coognath.

FOR LONDON.

H M Pollock s—26 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, H M E and M Jaffer; 309 cwts cloves, D J E Thamer; 100 cases lemon grass oil, H S Haji Somar; 150 cwts nigarseed and 300 mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co; 65 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, H E B E Alaasfoo; 12 bales skins and 39 cwts old rubber, H Jumall.
Oriental s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 150 cwts nigerseed and 300 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co; 97 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 175 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee; 25 cwts gum, N Meance.

FOR ANTWERP.

Merida s—750 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co.
Etolia s—650 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ST NAZAIRE.

H M Pollock s—3,793 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ramillies s—55 bales cotton and 100 cwts methyseed, Volkart Brothers; 385 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lycia s—12,999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—1,050 cwts myrabollams, Bhanjee Jaitha.

FOR GENOA.

R Rabattino s—1,999 cwts gingelly seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,999 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arab s—4,000 cwts gingelly seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 5,500 cwts wheat and 6,375 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 2,600 cwts gingelly seed, T Ludha.
Persia s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, A Allymahomed and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lindes Farne s—1,000½ cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.
R Rubattino s—2 boxes gold bars (Rs 154,500), The Bombay National D'Escompte de Paris.

FOR VENICE.

Lindes Farne s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 650 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,176 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONG KONG.

Bormida s—74 cwts sharkfins and 3 cwts fishmaws, L Dewjee; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Carthage s—6 cwts genda horns and 2½ cwts ivory, C Ebram and Co; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, Sassoon David and Co; 75 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 59 chests opium, N J Abraham; 72 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 1 chests opium, Jeevanjee Nowrojee; 18 chests opium, P F Talati; 65 chests opium, H Adam Esmail and Co; 12 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 6 cwts genda horns and 8 cwts moyee teeth, M Dawoodbhoy; 6 chests opium, Tata and Co; 29 chests opium, M H Ellias; 20 chests opium, Ludabhoy Chuttoo.
Nizam s—110 bales twist, The China Mills; 150 bales twist, A H Chinoy; 125 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 33 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 390 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 51 bales twist, Swadesh Mills Co; 135 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 145 cwts sharkfins and 24 cwts nutmeg, Nanjeebhoy Mianee; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Carthage s—15 bales twist, and 31 bales piece & goods, Cursetji Bamonjee and Co; 42 chests opium, E J Abraham; 63 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 154 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 17 chests opium, Tatia and Co; 120 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Carthage s—15 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.
Nizam s—70 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 998 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 10 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 5 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 130 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Carthage s—10 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.
Nizam s—40 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

THE Irish Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. James Murray, of Ballynahinch, a magistrate for County Down. Mr. Murray, who was president of the Castlewellan branch of the Land League, was evicted by Lord Annesly in 1884, on the expiration of his lease, and obliged to remove to Ballynahinch.

COUNT VON CAPRIVI's recent speech was the subject of discussion in the Danish Folkething. It was announced, on behalf of the Government, that the German Chancellor had declared the report of his speech to be partly incorrect, and that Germany desired nothing better than to foster good relations with Denmark. The Danish Foreign Minister declared that the sole aim of his Government was to

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.
Betham, Lt, 8th Bo I, on leave, from Poona.
Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Khandala.

FEBRUARY 8.
Stainforth, Col, Ms, Army Head-Quarters, from Cotacamund

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.
Soall, Capt, 13th Bo I, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A G, for M, on duty, to Karachi.
Lloyd, Lt, 10th Bo L I, on duty, to Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Camp Mahaluxmi, 9th February.

I.—The Corps will parade to-day, at 6·30 a.m., and at 5 p.m., for 10th H. M. L. Gun and Squad drill.
II.—The Proficiency class will meet at the Adjutant's Office, at 6 45 p.m., to-day.
III.—Detail :—Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut L Penny; next for duty, 2nd Lieut, L. J. Robertson; Orderly Sergt., Sergt. J. P. Watson; next for duty, Sergt. D. A. Pinder.

By Order,
(Sd.) J SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 9th February.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 5 p. m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 4p. m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.
2. The Regiment will fall in for church parade in front of the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m., on Sunday, the 12th instant. Red uniform, helmets and side arms.
3. The following date is fixed for "D" Company shooting Team :—"Bayley shield" competition on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The annual church parade will be held on Sunday, the 12th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Lahore, Feb. 2.)

Lieut C P Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Dera Ghazi Khan District and placed in charge of the Bajampur Sub-Division vice Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Asst Comr, transferred.
Mr F B R Spencer, Extra Asst Comr, Kohat, is placed in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of that district, vice Mr H A Casson.
Mr W S Talbot, Asst Commr, is attached to the Lahore Dist.
Mr H C Fanshawe, Depy Commr, Lahore, has obtained special leave of absence for six months.
Mr G R Thomson, Rev Secy to Govt, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for 18 months and 18 days.
Mr E B Steedman, Depy Comr, Hoshiapur, has obtained furlough out of India for 6½ months.
Mr H Maude, Jnr Secy to Govt, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for 18½ months.
Mr R Clarke, Depy Commr, Delhi, has obtained furlough to Europe for 19 months.
Lieut C P Egerton, Asst Commr, is posted to the Rawalpindi Dist.
The undermentioned officers of the Irrigation Dept, are invested with the powers of a Magte of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Divn to which they are at present attached :—
Mr B C Bensley, Exe Engr, attached to the Dera Ghazi Khan Divn, Indus Canals; Mr W E T Bennett, and Mr R H Tickell, Exe Engrs, attached to the Mooltan Canals Divn; Mr W E F Handcock, Exe Engr, attached to the Ludhiana Divn, Sirhind Canal; Mr W F Holms, Asst Engr, attached to the 1st Divn, Bari Doab Canal; Mr A J Wadley, Asst Engr, 1st Divn, Chenab Canal; Mr R Douglass, Asst Engr, 2nd Divn, Bari Doab Canal.
Mr E Holder, Offg Extra Asst Comr, Umballa, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Umballa Dist.
His Honor the Lieut-Govr is pleased to sanction the following permanent promotions in the Exe Establishment of the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept, Punjab :—
Mr E G Fraser, Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem; to Exe Engr, 3rd Grade; Permanent.
Mr J T Farrant, Exe Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Exe Engr, 4th grade, Permanent.

(*N.-W. Prov and Oudh Gazette.*)

Surg-Maj T H Sweeny, Civil Surg, Mussoorie, furlough out of India, for 12 months.
The undermentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave :—
Mr V A Smith, Magte and Collr, furlough to 29th June, 1893.
Mr H W W Reynolds, Offg Magte and Collr, Azimgarh furlough out of India for 8 months.
Surg-Capt L G Fischer, Offg Civil Surg, to be Civil Surg, 2nd class, grade station Bahraich, vice Surg-Lieut Col C Cameron, retired, and to continue in civil medical charge of the Mainpuri district,
Mr H W Pike, Under-Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Farukhabad, during the absence on leave of Mr E Rose, or until further orders
Mr A W Trethewy, Jt-Magte, Rae Bareli, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Azamgarh, during the absence on leave of Mr H W W Reynolds, or until further orders.
Dr G F W Thibaut, Ph D, on return from furlough, to the Muir Central College, Allahabad, as Professor of English Literature and Supdt of Sanskrit Studies, N-W P and Oudh.
Mr J J Larkin, Offg Dep Collr, from Etah to Shahjahanpur
Mr C Wiseman, Offg Depy Collr, from Bara Banki to Morabadad
Mr H J Strickland, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India 6 months' extraordinary leave without pay.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the Court of Mr E R K Bienkinsop, I C S, Assist Commr, Nagpur, shall be that of an Assist Commr of the 3rd Class.
Furlough for one year granted to Mr L Neill, I C S, Commissioner, Jubbulpore Div.
Mr F Venning, I C S, Commissioner, Nagpur Div, is transferred to the Jubbulpore Div.
Mr F C Anderson, I C S, Secy to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Nagpur Divn, during the absence on furlough of Mr L Neill, I C S, Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Div, or until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

522-92—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola, David Sassoon, and others vs Bai Jamnabai, Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

118-92—Ardesir, H and D—Rahtmtoolabhoy Peerbhoy and others vs Karamalli Versi and another—K D Shroff and P G and S.—Part heard.
120-92—Ardesir H and D—Hassambhoy Visrambhoy vs Karamalli Versi and another—K D Shroff and P G and S.
353-90—Tyabjee and D—Binadiram Balchand vs Pittamber Nursey and others—Postonjee, R and K.
521-91—Janardhun and C A Turner vs Hajee Abdula Esmail Khatiba—T A Bland.
575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutboo and another vs Abdul Hoosein Bhaijibhai—In person.
577-92—Payne G and S—Alfred Waldren and another vs Merwanjee Framjee, George and another—Wadia and G and M N Saklatwalla.
527-92—Khunderao M—Gaswami Shri, Shri Girdharji Maharaj, Shri Govindrai Mahant, Tikait vs Shri Rukmin Wahujee—Little S N and B
557-92—Mansuklal D and J—Sonee Narandas Lukhmichand vs Soni Virchand Luckhmichand—Matuibhoy and J
564-92—Chalk W and S—Ponsay Assoo and others vs Devoo Vera and others—E Wilkin and B M and M.
565-92—Bhaishunker and K—Purshotum Odhowjee vs Meghjee Govin and others—Brown M and M.
581-92—E Wilkin—Panchoo Kanjee vs Gangaji Tijsey—Daphtary and F
585-92—Matubhoy and J—Mullbai vs Luxmon Veera and others—In person.
598-92—Bicknell M and M—Mathoora Khooshall vs Purshotum Fakirchand.
599-92—Bicknell M and M—Balmoocan Soorajbhu and others vs Ramnarayen Hurjusrai.
605-92—In person—Balaram Gungaram vs Gungaram Peeraji and others—Bicknell, M and M and D and F
For further directions.
89-87—Payne G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy—Roughton and B.

(AFTER SESSIONS.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

478-91—Daptary and F—Venkatrao Cassinath and another vs Cassinath Bapoo Gamat and others—Chitnis, M and M.—Part heard.
296-92—Payne, G and S—Premcore alias Mottee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff.
Thakurdas, D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others.
For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.
714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.

Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
139-91—Edgelow and G—Meyachund Kossore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sachoo and others—In person.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,496 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 4th February, 1893 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	2,13,781	6,59,826	6,465	8,80,072
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	..	..	..	9,69,168
Decrease				Rs. 89,096

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

SPECIALITES
LADIES' BALL DRESSES
IN GAUZE & NET TISSUES
FROM
Rs. 45.
DINNER COSTUMES
IN NEW SHOT SURAH SILKS
FROM
Rs. 85.
NEWEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES
BADHAM PILE & Co. Ld. Bombay.
TEA GOWNS
IN NEW STRIPED COTTON CREPONS
TRIMMED LACE
FROM
Rs. 35.
MORNING DRESSES
FROM
Rs. 30.
PATTERNS FREE.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Excellent Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
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CLOS ST-URBAIN
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

Rimmel's Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

SCIATIC, RIDING, and other RHEUMATISM.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
All Kinds of Goods.
PATENT LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
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All goods are manufactured on the premises.
None are genuine unless bearing our name stamped on them.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of Chronic Constipation, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.
THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant free from any smell.
IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. C. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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Dr GUILLIÉ'S
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have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.
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No one should be without
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of Iron, cinchona
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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
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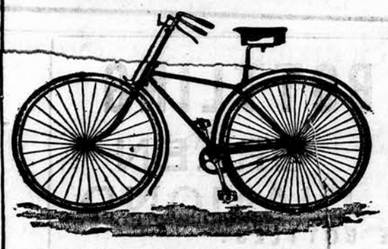

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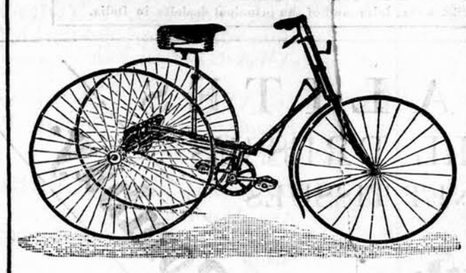

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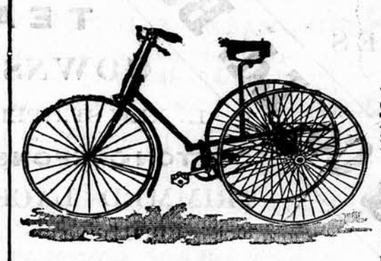

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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
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A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
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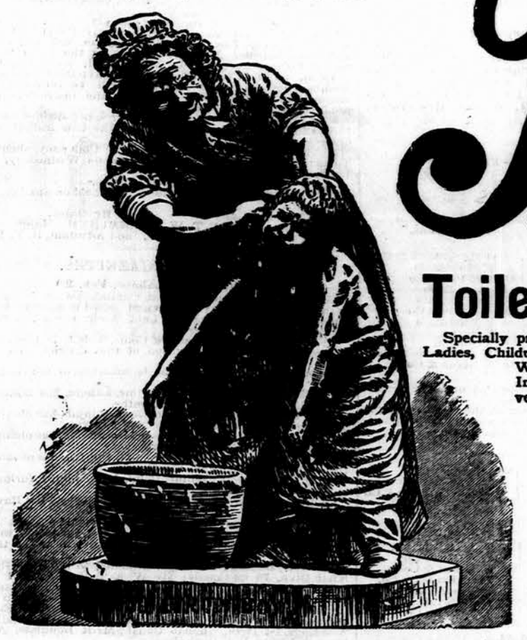

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Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
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FOR TOILET, NURSERY & BATH.
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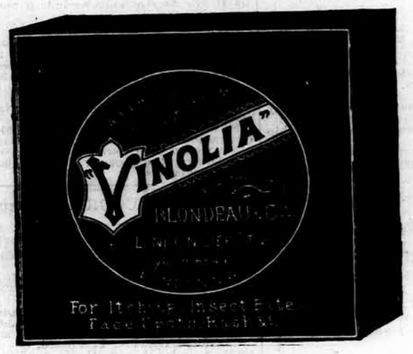
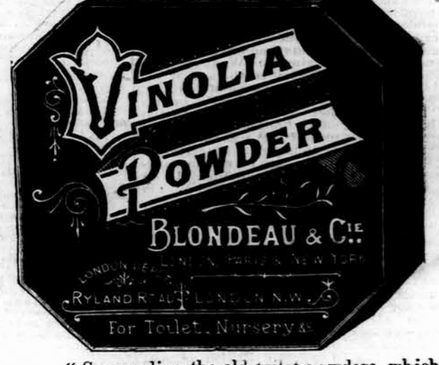


"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.



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In pink, white, and cream tints.
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Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
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